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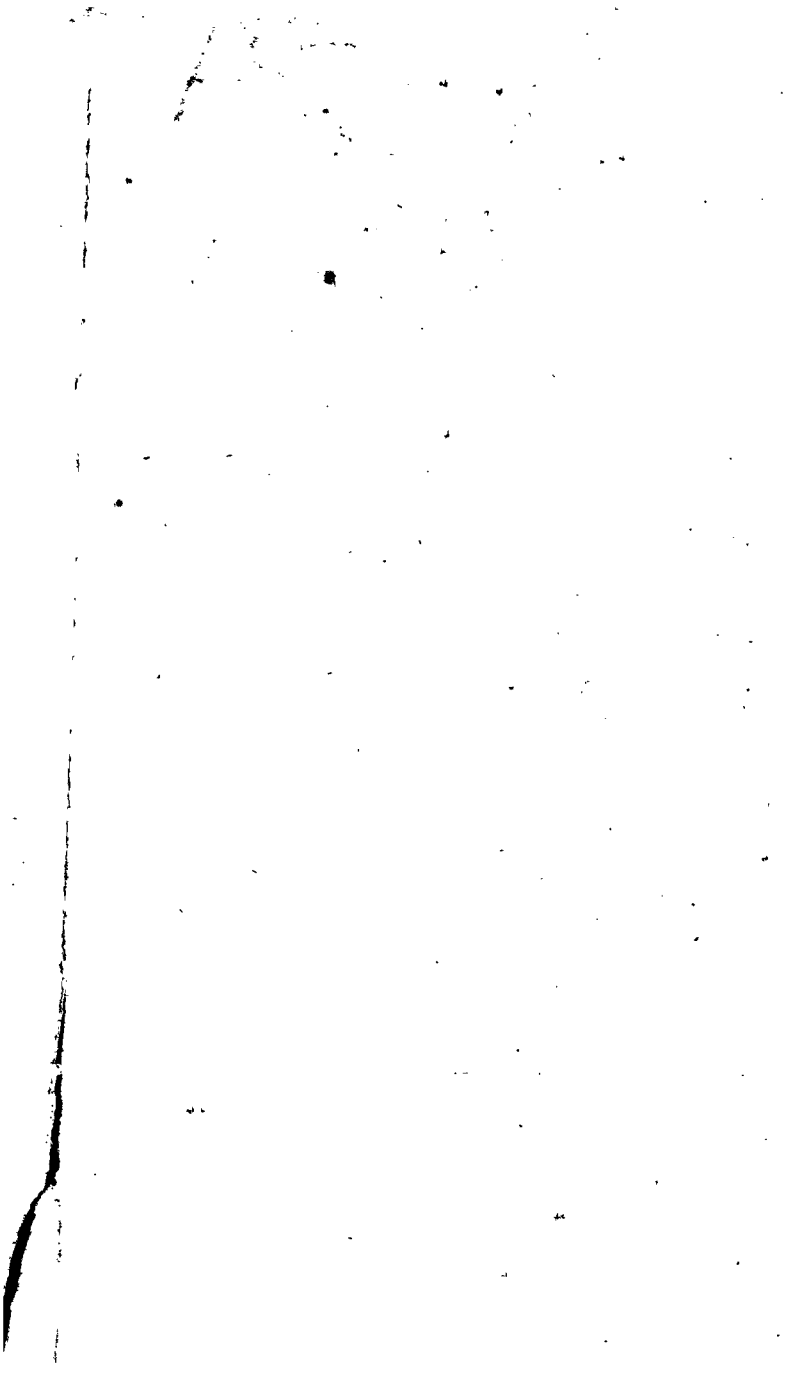

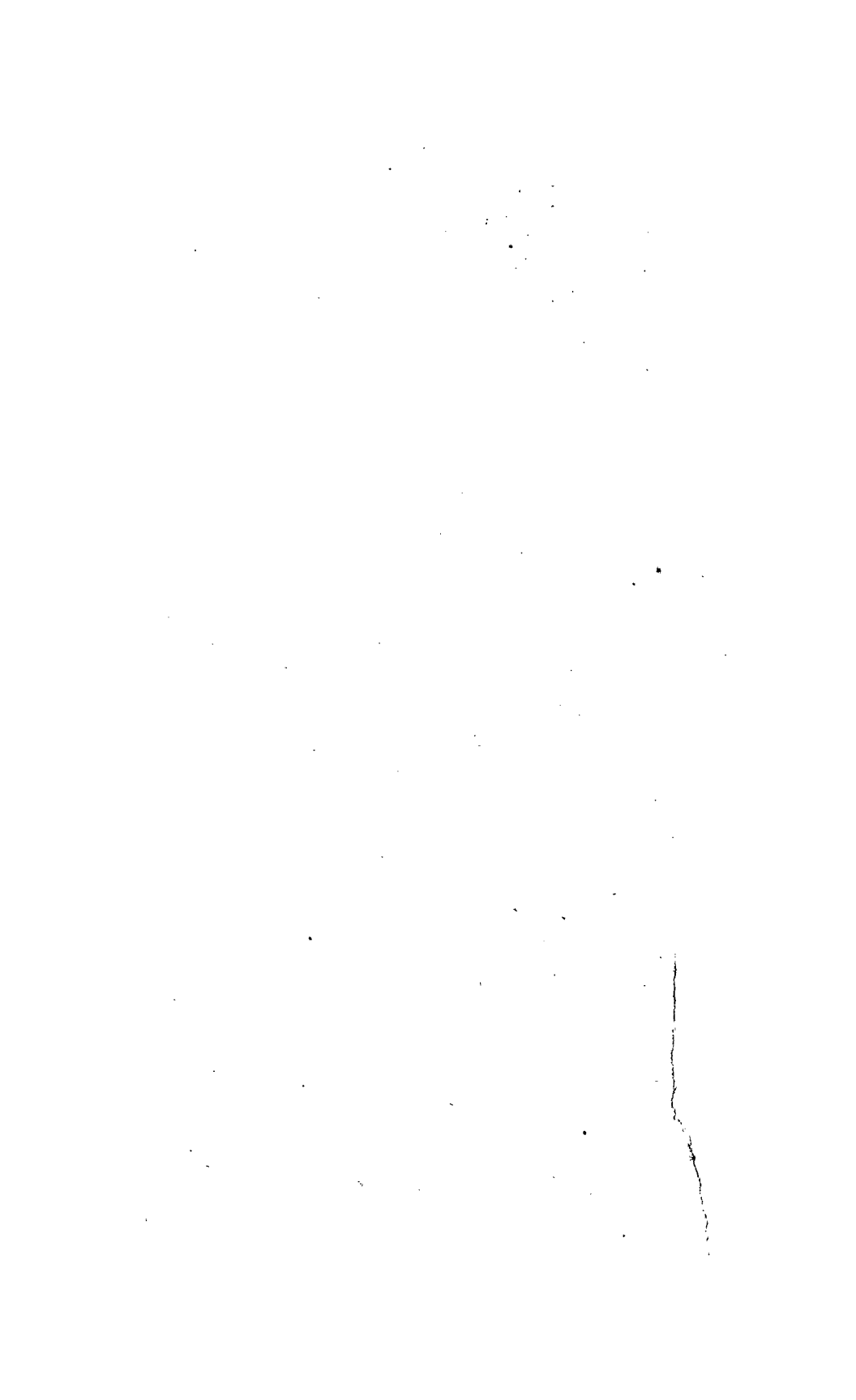

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CLXXXV.

110263

REPORTS ON PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1880.

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PAPERS

REGARDING

THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES

DURING

THE YEAR 1880.

MADRAS.

From the HON'BLE R. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 349, dated 1st November 1881.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and your letter, No. 19-1150, of the 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1880.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No. 348, dated the 1st November 1881.

Read the following paper :—

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction,—No. 77, dated Madras, 8th October 1881.

I have the honour to submit the usual Analysis of the Publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 during 1880.

2. The number of publications catalogued during the year amounted in all to 875, or 100 works more than last year; and they may be first classified as follows :—

Books	452
Pamphlets	374
Periodicals	43
Miscellaneous	6
Total	875

Compared with the figures for the previous year, a perceptible increase is observable in the more important item of Books and Pamphlets and only a slight decrease under the other two heads.

3. An abstract of the result of a second classification under three other heads, Original Works, Translations, and Re-publications, is entered in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was a noteworthy increase under the head of Original Works, the number being 209 against 156 of the previous year, the several numbers of the serial publi-

Original Works		209
Translations		57
Republications	Original	538
	Translations	71
Total		875

cations in the Hindu vernaculars and periodical journals mainly contributing to this result. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the number of new translations and adaptations of standard authors, and a corresponding rise in the number of new reprints of old works and translations of the same.

4. Distributed by languages, a little over 10 per cent. of the registered works were in English, about 77 per cent. in the vernacular languages of the Presidency, 7 per cent. in the Oriental classical languages, and 6 per cent. in more than one language.

5. If these percentages be compared with those for 1879, it will be seen that the Tamil works, then noticed as being numerically high, were higher still in 1880, and similarly, the Telugu, Canarese, and Sanscrit works show a continuous advance, while there was a falling off in the number of works in English and Malayalam and in all the Mussulman languages.

6. The first table in the accompanying Analysis divides the publications of the year under review under fifteen other heads in the order of subjects, and I shall now proceed to notice in general terms what call for special remarks:—

Biography.—I have nothing new or important to notice under this head, the few registrations during the year being reprints of short vernacular papers or mere tracts. In fact, lengthy reliable biographies, properly so called, are rare in native literature, either vernacular or classical.

Drama and Fiction.—There appears to have been a greater activity and more original effort in these two than in many other departments of native literature during the year. Of the new publications two metrical translations of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice;" an adaptation of the "Comedy of Errors" and of "Winter's" Tale; a new Oriental drama in five Acts entitled "Naudaka Rájyam;" and "Rája Sekhara," an instructive novel—all in Telugu—are worthy of mention. A Sequel to the Arabian Nights Entertainment in Tamil, and a Malayalam version of "Aladin's Wonderful Lamp"—a translation got up by the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society under the Prize Scheme of the Maharaja of Travancore,—are also noteworthy under the head of Fiction.

History.—The historical works entered are chiefly reprints used in schools. The only new publication in English is a Tentative List of Books and some manuscripts relating to the History of the Portuguese in India by Dr. A. C. Burnell.

Language.—This embraces School Readers—the most noteworthy of which are those of the Madras series, published by Government, and others published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society—Grammars, Vocabularies, Dictionaries, and University Text Books. A prose translation of the first two books of Milton's Paradise Lost and Picture Lesson Books for Tamil children may also be mentioned as a new effort worthy of notice.

Law.—This head also is somewhat fuller than last year, and includes, among other reprints, Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage; Cunningham's Indian Evidence Act; the Institutes of Menu according to the glossary of Kulluka, comprising the Indian system of duties, religious and civil; a Manual of the Land Tenure of Malabar and the Law of Marumokottiyam, the Indore Holkar's Penal Code; and Weir's Sup-

plement to the Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure, as expounded by the High Court of Madras, with a useful Appendix.

Medicine.—The publications under this head are all reprints excepting the Tamil version of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, and Catechisms on Vaccination in the English and Vernacular languages. The reprints are the old venerated treatises on the native system of medicine.

Miscellaneous.—This comprehends small School Geographies, Copy books, and Copy slips; Culinary Jottings in English and Tamil; pamphlet on Tobacco planting, on Christianity and Education; the Indian Civil Service List for 1880; and Pen and Ink sketches of Native Life in Southern India, besides minor nondescript publications. Among the literary and other periodicals included under this head may be noticed the new number of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

Poetry is represented by a number of reprints, vernacular and classical. The five English publications are University Text Books.

Politics.—The two entries under this head are Mr. Thorburn's pamphlet on "India Solvent," and a reprint of an old but rare report to Government on the Land Tenures of Malabar. Both deserve special mention.

Philosophy.—The English book coming under this head is the reprint of Adam Smith's Essay on the Principles which lead and direct Philosophical Enquiries, illustrated by the History of Astronomy. The vernacular, works are old treatises in the Vedanta Philosophy; and there are also two small Sanscrit Manuals of Indian Logic, not to be easily had heretofore except in manuscript in this part of the country.

Religion, as might be expected, is found to have received in the period under report the greatest amount of attention in the field of literature, the number of books published on this subject being 47 per cent. of the total works for the year. But they seem to follow the same groove as heretofore presenting no features of importance. Of the 414 works, 195 are Christian, 13 Mahomedan, and 296 Hindu, the last group showing a marked advance, and the first two a decrease when compared with last year's figures.

Science.—The *Mathematical* works are all Text Books for schools and helps to Examination candidates. Under the head of *Natural Science* may be noticed Cook's Experimental teaching of Chemistry, and the School Book Society's Natural History of Animals with beautiful illustrations, the first publication of the kind intended for the young.

Travel.—A well got up readable volume, under the title of "Furlough Reminiscences," containing certain rambling reflections, observations, an incidents, compiled from the diary of a holiday spent by an Anglo-Indian in England, is the only new work to be noticed here. A new edition of "Under the Southern Cross" is the other book under this head brought out with illustrations.

7. Of the 875 publications registered, 178 are educational and 697 non-educational, the former figure being much the same as last year.

8. I am glad to be able to report progress in copyright registration which is not optional, 101 copyrights having been registered during the year against 83 entered last year. Of these, seven cases are the new school books of the Educational Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1880.

1		3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) Languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Provinces.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	...	3	1	...	
2	Drama	1	29	2	1	
3	Fiction	...	38	1	...	
4	History	5	7	...	...	
5	Language	15	98	8	15	
6	Law	12	9	2	3	
7	Medicine	2	14	1	7	
8	Miscellaneous	19	44	...	1	
9	Poetry	5	76	1	3	
10	Politics	2	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	2	...	
12	Religion	16	336	44	18	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	9	10	...	1	
14	Science (natural and other)	3	5	1	1	
15	Travels and Voyages	2	...	...	...	
	Total	92	670	63	50	
1	Original Works	44	128	11	26	
2	Translations	1	54	1	1	
3	Re-publications (*a*) Original	46	419	50	23	
	Re-publications (*b*) Translation	1	69	1	...	
	Total	92	670	63	50	
1	Educational Works	31	132	8	7	
2	Non-educational Works	61	538	55	43	
	Total	92	670	63	50	

No. N. 593 (Current No. 472), dated Ootacamund, the 27th October 1881.

Endorsed by the Director of Public Instruction. Madras.

Submitted to Government.

ORDER THEREON *by the Madras Government.*

Ordered that the Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1880 be transmitted to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From J. MONTEATH, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 3374, dated Bombay Castle, 10th October 1881.

I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a report* by the Registrar on Native Publications, containing a brief review and analysis of publications registered in the Quarterly Official Catalogues for the year 1880, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875.

* No. 495, dated 20th September 1881.

From J. E. KOHIYAR, Esq., Acting Registrar of Native Publications, to the Acting Under-Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department,—No. 495, dated 20th September 1881.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, I have the honour to submit a review and analysis of the publications registered in the Quarterly Catalogues for the year 1880.

2. The total number of publications registered during the year under report is 980, that is, 117 less than in the year previous. These 980 publications may be classified as follows :—

Books	784
Pamphlets	10
Periodicals	170
Miscellaneous	16
Total	980

The decrease in the number of books is, to some extent, attributable to the discontinuance in the year under report of reprints of certain Puráns and works on Vedántism, which used to be published in monthly parts for the convenience of subscribers. These reprints comprised, among other works, Dnyáneshwari and the Vedánt Samuha and the Puráns known as the Sárth Cháturmásya, the Sárth Garuda, and the Sárth Krishna Janma Khanda.

2. On dividing the 980 publications into two classes, according to the languages in which they are written, whether Oriental or European, it appears that the publications in Oriental languages form, as was naturally to be expected, the great majority of the publications—

Publications in Oriental languages	889
Do. European do.	91
Total	980

It may be observed that the 889 publications in the Oriental languages include all publications written wholly or in part in the vernaculars of India and the classical languages of the East. The remaining 91 publications are in English, with the single exception of a publication in Portuguese.

4. The following abstract shows the total number of publications registered in the different languages under the heads "Original Works," "Translations," and "Re-publications":—

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.								Books published in the Classical languages of India and the East.			Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Arabic Sindi.	Hindu Sindi.	Kanarese.	Márwádi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		
Original works . . .	77	1	141	101	1	10	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	31	371
Translations	...	...	17	16	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	43
Re-publications . . .	13	...	185	33	3	9	5	1	...	...	1	59	13	244	566
TOTAL .	90	1	343	150	6	19	6	3	4	1	3	59	16	279	980
GRAND TOTAL .	91		532								78			279	980

5. The 90 publications in the English language shown in the above statement include journals of antiquarian, literary and sectarian interest, official reports, books of reference, such as Guides to Bombay and Poona, calculators useful to the commercial and trading classes, school manuals and school papers, and a few works of literary, historical, scientific or religious interest. Of these the following may be more particularly noticed:—

6. "The Vicissitudes of Aryan Civilization in India"—an essay which treats of the History of the Vedic and Buddhistic polities, explaining their origin, prosperity and decline, was awarded a prize at the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in 1878. The subject of the essay is of vast extent, and the work evinces a close and familiar acquaintance with the history, philosophy, languages, and religion of the Indian Aryans. The Congress observed, with reference to it, that "the author, who is certainly a Hindu, enters with much courage, but also with much energy of intellect and soul, into the precincts of European science, and discusses all subjects with an assurance which might appear severe and wanting a good foundation, but for his vast erudition and originality, especially in what concerns the literature of India." The work is an elaborate elucidation of some questions of old Indian history from a native standpoint. The "History of Mandu, the ancient capital of Malwa," is a reprint of a work originally published in 1844 by an unknown author under the *nom de plume* of "A Bombay Subaltern." It gives the description of an old fort and city which had attained historical renown at one time, but are now in ruins. Mandu is situated 65 miles S.-S.-W. of Oojein, the capital of the famous king Wikramaditya. The "History of the Medical Art, past and present," is a condensed account from the pen of a native author, a graduate of the

Grant Medical College, of the history and progress of medicine and medical practitioners from the remotest ages down to the present time. "A hand-book to the Geology, Botany, and Zoology of Sind" is a publication described by the author in his preface as a "work not intended to supersede anything which has already been written on any of the different subjects treated in regard to Sind, but to bring together, so far as materials are available and from personal collection, research, and observation, chiefly from collections made for the Karáchi Museum, such information as would prove of interest in regard to the Geology, Botany, and Zoology of Sind, and the supply a much-felt want of a convenient hand-book." The work entitled "Contributions to the study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics, Fasciculus I," contains general observations on the institution of mints by the Portuguese in India, and a description of coins of the lowest value. Fasciculus II of the same work contains a description of the coins successively issued, in chronological order, until 1850, the memorable year in which Portugal became an appanage of the Spanish Crown. "An Apology for Mahomed" is a small controversial tract in favour of Mahomedanism as compared with Christianity, re-published by Munshi Shaikh Hasan valad Shaikh Chánd Junarkar. The author, John Davenport, is said to have been a devout Christian, and to have written the work, not from any leaning towards Islámism or its professors, but certainly from his own conviction of the fact that the missionaries and the Christian writers of the life of Mahomed have, partly through bigotry and partly through mental blindness, used him very ill, have treated him very uncharitably, and have unpardonably deceived their own conscience in judging of him. "Papers for Thoughtful Readers" is the title of a series which the Christian Tract and Book Society of Bombay publishes for the benefit of educated persons, particularly natives of India. The object of the series is to place before the thinking portion of the English-knowing public the claims of Christianity and other cognate questions. Two numbers of the series have already been published. "Nott's Brigade in Afghanistan, 1838-42, being the private diary of an officer who served in it from first to last," is said to be the work of "one of the only two surviving officers who marched with the army of the Indus from first to last." It was published at an opportune juncture, and must have proved very acceptable to a large number of military readers, particularly the officers who took part in the recent campaign. The well-known periodical, "The Indian Antiquary," full of curious oriental erudition, fully supports its high character, and continues to disseminate useful information on antiquarian subjects. "The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárwajanika Sabhá" has been already noticed at some length in previous reports. It continues to be conducted by natives, and now and then contains well-written articles in its "Independent section." "The Theosophist," started in 1879 with the object of diffusing information on Oriental philosophy, art, literature, and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism and other secret sciences, still continues to be popular with a large section of young educated natives and to command an extensive circulation.

7. The only Portuguese work "Ilha do Elephante," is a brief description of the well-known Elephanta Caves near Bombay.

8. I now proceed to notice the publications in Oriental languages registered during the year under review. They are written, as usual, in one, two, or more languages. Four great vernaculars are in use in this Presidency, *viz.*, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, and Sindi. Hindustáni in its two dialects, Hindi and Urdu, is also the vernacular of a considerable portion of the population. Publications in these living languages are shown collectively in the fourth column of the statement appended to this report. The population of the Presidency being composed of different races and professing different religions, several sacred and classical languages—such as Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend and Pehlwi—are studied, and more or less books are published in these dead languages every year. The works which appeared in some of these ancient tongues during the year under report are shown in the fifth column of the statement appended to this report.

9. The orders of the Government of India, referred to in the 1st paragraph of this report, require that publications should be classified,—firstly, as original works, translations, and reproductions; secondly, as educational or non-educational, according to the object with which they are written; thirdly, according to the languages in which they appear; and lastly, according to their subject matter, as biographies, dramas, works of fiction, &c. &c. Of the 889 publications in Oriental languages registered during the year under report, 293—that is, about 32·96 per cent.—may be classed as original works, 43 or 4·84 per cent. are translations, and 553 or 62·20 per cent. are reprints. Again, of the total number of 889 publications, 120 or 13·5 per cent. are educational, and the remaining 769 or 86·5 per cent. non-educational works. Classifying the publications according to language, it may be noticed, in the first instance, that the number of publications which appeared in more than one language is 279, or 31·38 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. In the year 1878 and 1879 the number of publications under this head was unusually large, owing, as was explained in the reports for those years, to the increased desire evinced by publishers to place before the Márathi-reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit, with their translations into Maráthi. The issue of these publications has suddenly ceased, owing, it is believed, to the publishers having found the work unremunerative. Of the 279 publications issued in 1880 in more than one oriental language, 151 or 54·12 per cent. are Sanskrit-Maráthi books, mainly of the above nature. Turning to the publications in a single language, it is noticeable that almost every year Maráthi works constitute the great majority of the publications. Latterly the number of publications in Gujaráti has sometimes approached very close to those in Maráthi, and sometimes exceeded them by a few publications. In the year under report, the former has again considerably preponderated over the latter, owing to the re-production, in monthly parts, of works on Vedántism, such as the Dnyáneshwari and the Prákrit Eknáthi Bhágawat. The publications in Maráthi amount to 343, or 38·58 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages, while those in Gujaráti number 150, or nearly 17 per cent. of the total. Thus the great vernaculars of Mahárashtra and Gujarat absorb between them 55·5 per cent., or more than half of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. That the populations speaking the

other vernaculars of the Presidency are still very backward in education and literary activity is a fact which comes prominently to notice year after year in reviewing the statistics of publications registered in this office. The publications in Hindi and Urdu, the two forms of Hindustáni, number respectively 6 and 19, or ·7 and 2·14 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages, and half of them are reprints. The publications in Sindi number 9, of which 6 are in Arabic Sindi and 3 in Hindu Sindi, and two-thirds of them are mere re-publications. The four publications in Cánarese registered during the year, of which two are original and two translations, are all of them merely school manuals. The single work in Márwádi is a translation of the popular Hindu medical work entitled "Satik Amrit Ságar." The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the total number of publications in Oriental languages is very small, being 8·77 per cent. Of the 78 publications in classical languages, 59 or 6·64 per cent. are purely Sanskrit, 16 Arabic, and 3 Persian. Almost all these publications are mere reprints of old works.

10. With these remarks of a general character, I proceed to notice in greater detail such publications in the Oriental languages as appear to call for special remark, dividing them into different groups according to their subject-matter, and arranging the different heads in alphabetical order.

11. Biography.—Only three works are registered under this head, of which 1 is in Marathi, 1 in Gujarati, and 1 in Urdu. Generally, very few biographical works "are" published in this Presidency, and the small number published in the year under report does not contain any work of importance. "Mahanmani Málá," or" Readings in Biography," is a small work in Maráthi, giving an account of the lives of Indian Political celebrities, such as Lord Cornwallis, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, &c. The selection of lives is well made and the work is well written. It has been adopted as a school-book by the Department of Public Instruction. "Shrimad Goswámi Shri Jiwanláji Mahárāj nun Janma charitra," or "the biography of Jiwanlálji Mahárāj," has for its subject a Waishnawa Mahárāj of the Wallabhian sect, well known in Bombay. He was a good Sanskrit scholar and knew nine native languages and dialects. He was a patron of learning and of art and was much honoured by his followers. The book is written in Gujaráti verse. "Kissá Bibi Mariam; or the story of the Virgin Mary," is a biographical account in Urdu of the Virgin Mary as believed by the Mahomedans.

12. Drama.—There are 35 publications registered under this head. Of these 18 are in Maráthi, 10 in Gujaráti, 6 in Urdu, and 1 in Sanskrit. Of the Maráthi publications, four are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns, twelve are monthly numbers of a periodical entitled "Nátya Kathárnawa, or a collection of dramas and novels;" one is a reprint of a piece which appeared in this periodical, and the remaining one is the first number of a series called "Aitihásika Nátak Málá, or a collection of historical dramas;" "Jarásandhawadha Nátak, or the drama of the defeat and death of Jarásandha," has for its subject the king of Mágadha, a powerful foe of the god Krishna, who was killed at the hands of Bhima, one of the five Pándawa princes, in a duel. The

story is taken from the Mahábhárat. The drama is a very poor production. "Káliyámardan Nátak, or the defeat of Káliyá, the King of Serpents," is founded on a legendary story of the defeat of Káliyá, who had taken temporary refuge in the River Jamná, at the hands of the god Krishna. The legend is to be found in the Bhágawat Purán, and is very popular. The drama is an inferior production. "Watsalá Haran Natak" dramatizes the story of the abduction of Watsalá, the daughter of Balirám, the elder brother of the god Krishna. Balirám wished to give her in marriage to the son of his friend king Duryodhan, but Krishna wished to give her to his nephew Abhimanyu, the son of his friend Arjun. Krishna accomplished his object by using a stratagem, and forced his elder brother to consent to the match. The story is taken from the Bhárat Purán, and is very popular. The work does not rise above mediocrity. "Sulochaná Sati Nátak" is the "Drama of the virtuous and chaste Sulochaná." She was the wife of Indrajita, the son of king Ráwana of Lanká (modern Ceylon), who immolated herself on the funeral pyre of her husband on his death in a battle with king Ráma of Ayodhyá. The story is to be found in the Rámáyan, and is very popular, particularly with the women, who sing in popular songs her great devotion to her husband. The drama is an ordinary production. The twelve numbers of the serial "Nátya Kathárnawa" contain portions of original dramas and tales in Maráthi, or translations into that language of Sanskrit dramatical pieces. The first number of the series "Aitihásika Nátak Málá" contains portions of two dramas—one about the first Peshwá Báláji Wishwanáth, and the other about Wasudew Balwant Fadke, the notorious rebel and dacoit leader who caused for a while considerable excitement by his audacious dacoities in the Deccan and the Konkan. Of the ten dramatical publications in Gujaráti, three are founded upon legendary stories taken from the Puráns. Of these "Shrawan Pitri Bhakti Nátak, or the drama of the great devotion of Shrawan to his parent," is a well written work. The story is based on a popular legend in which the great dutifulness of Shrawan to his blind parents is strikingly and touchingly described. The story seems to have been taken from the Rámáyan. "Rukshmini Haranno Gáyanrupi Operá, or the opera of the elopement of Rukshmini," is a small work dramatizing the popular mythological tale of the elopement of the Princess Rukshmini with Krishna. "Nawo Okhá Haranano Gáyanrupi Operá, or the new opera of the elopement of Ukhá or Usha," is another small work, based on the popular and romantic story of Ushá Haran, or elopement of Ushá, given in the Bhágawat Puran. Usha was the daughter of Bánásur, the powerful Daitya or demon king of Shonitpur, and a great devotee of the god Shiwa. She was surreptitiously married to Aniruddha, a grandson of the god Krishna, but on Bánásur's becoming aware of this marriage he apprehended and imprisoned Aniruddha. When the Yádaws, kinsmen of Aniruddha, heard of this, they engaged in a war with Bánásur, defeated him, liberated their kinsman, and took him and his spouse to Dwárká triumphantly. Of the remaining seven Gujaráti dramas, three are based upon popular traditions. "Sadewant Sáwalingáno Gáyanrupi Nátak," or the opera of Sadewant and Sáwalingá, is based upon a mythological tale, which describes how an irreligious Brahmin pair were cursed to seven lives or transmigrations for their sins, and

were at last blessed by Shiwa and his spouse Párwati. "Nand Batrishi Nátak, or the drama of Rájá Nand and his Pradhán (minister) Wilochan," is based on a short but beautiful poem by Shámalbhat, the popular poet of Gujarát. Rájá Nand happens to hear of the extraordinary beauty of the wife of his minister and conceives an irresistible passion for her. He contrives to send away Wilochan on some business, and goes to his house alone at night. There the minister's wife and her favourite parrot praise the king and appeal to his better nature, and thus succeed in making him see the impropriety of his intention. He is pleased with her sagacity and virtue, and departs without molesting her any further. But the minister having learnt, on his return home, of the king's nocturnal visit, becomes angry and suspicious of his wife's conduct. Several efforts are made by her, her father, and the king to convince him of the groundlessness of his suspicions, but in vain. He gets an opportunity and murders the king. After a time the murder becomes known, and the minister confesses it to the son of the murdered king, excusing himself on the ground of the great wrong he believed the murdered king had done him. The parrot, however, deposed in favour of the innocence of the late king. The minister's wife also made a most solemn declaration to the same effect, and when, notwithstanding her readiness to undergo the severest ordeal in support of her unsullied chastity, her husband declined to believe her unless she could restore the dead king to life, she prayed to the gods and called on them to attest her innocence. They listened to her fervid appeal, and the murdered king was restored to life. The story ends with the king's not only forgiving his murderer, but acquitting him of all blame, and restoring him to his former dignities and honours; for with a nobility of soul truly royal the king takes the whole blame upon himself for having allowed his passions to get the ascendancy over his virtue and his sense of kingly duty. The drama is well executed as the work of a Pársi author in Hindu Gujaráti; it is a very creditable production. It seems to have attained considerable popularity on the native stage of Bombay, where it was represented by a highly respectable dramatic corps. "Harun Nátak panch anki, or the drama of Harun in five acts," represents the great solicitude exhibited by the Khalif Harun Al Raschid in relieving distress and dispensing justice among his subjects. Two more Gujaráti dramas, devoted chiefly to the condemnation of the custom of early marriage, may be noticed. "Lalitá Dukha Darshak, or the sorrows of Lalita," is a well written work, pathetically describing the evils of early marriage, and of the custom of marrying daughters into high families without first ascertaining the personal qualifications of the bridegroom. "Tridampati Warnan, Nátak tri anki, or a drama in three acts describing three married pairs," more deserves the name of a tale than a drama. It describes the unhappy results of improper matches. The three different pairs are an old man marrying a young girl, a case of January and May; an educated man marrying an illiterate woman; and a grown-up woman marrying a boy considerably younger than herself, a practice confined chiefly to Gujarát. The six dramatical works in Urdu are written in the Gujaráti character, and are particularly intended for representation on the stage. "Anjame Ulfat, Urfa Humáyun-Nasir Nátak; the consequences of love, or the drama of Humá-

yun and Násir," dramatizes the tragic story of two staunch friends and the faithful wife of one of them. "Sitame Hámánna Urfa Farebe Ajájil Nátak; the oppressed Hámánna, or the beguiling Satan," points out the evil consequences of drinking. "Ashake Sádik Urfa Hir Ránzá Nátak; the true lover, or the drama of Hir and Ránzá," is founded upon a love story, the main incidents of which are said to have actually occurred at a village in the Panjáb. "Benajir Badremunir Nátak, or the drama of Benajir and Badremunir," dramatizes the well-known love story of Prince Benajir and the Princess Badremunir. "Puran Bhagat Nátak, or the drama of virtuous Puran," is founded upon an incident said to have actually occurred at Sealkote in the Panjab. A step-mother falls in love with her stepson, but the latter discards her illicit overtures and braves the severe displeasure of his royal father, who believes the misrepresentation of his lascivious wife and punishes his son at her instigation. The innocence of the ill-used son is at last proved, and, as the fitting termination of an oriental story, he lives a happy life ever after. "Saifus Sulemán Urfa Máasum-Máasumá Nátak; the sword of Solomon, or the innocent man and the innocent woman," describes the sad end of a gambler and a rake who sold himself to Satan to enjoy earthly prosperity. The only dramatical work published in Sanskrit is a reprint of the drama of "Vikramorvashiyam, or the Celestial Nymph," by Kálidása, with English notes.

13. FICTION.—Under this head there are 36 publications, 20 of which are in Maráthi, 12 in Gujaráti, 1 in Urdu, 2 in Arabic, and 1 in Sanskrit. Their merits are various. Many of them are reprints of well-known popular tales and fables, such as the Arabian Nights, Báhár Dánish, Gajarámáru, Wetál Panchwishi, Shudá Bahoteri, or the seventy-two tales told by a parrot, Gul Bankáwali, &c., &c. Of works of a more original nature, written in Maráthi, "Kirát, or the Woodman," is an incomplete tale, the first volume only having yet been published. It is better than the usual run of Maráthi novels. The woodman was the son of a king, who left home to avoid the persecutions of a step-mother and to carve his own fortune. He became the chief of a banditti, and fell in love with the daughter of an exiled king, who had fled from hearth and home to escape forcible marriage with the usurper of her father's throne, and had braved various misfortunes to keep her dignity and her honour unsullied. The volume closes without bringing the hero's love adventure to any definite conclusion. Although it does not appear to be a regular translation from a European work of fiction, the disposition of its characters and other intrinsic evidence show that it is a well executed adaptation of an occidental tale. "Sadu Salgar, a famine narrative," is a small but well written tale relating the sufferings of a Marátha agriculturist during the late famine in the Deccan. While giving an unvarnished account of the ryots' misfortunes, the writer does justice to the exertions made by Government at the trying period of which he gives a picture, and attributes the sufferings of the famine-stricken to the incompleteness and lateness of the measures adopted for their relief. The interest of the narrative is kept up to the last. "Mitra Chandra" is a tolerably well written tale. It attempts with some success to depict the misrule prevailing under former indigenous Governments, the difficulties met with in effecting reforms, and the jealousies evinced by the evil-

minded; and reads a homily on the benefit of having an educated wife, the necessity of meeting difficulties with courage, discretion, and promptness, and other moral and social topics. The work is said to have received a prize from the Dakshiná Prize Committee. Turning to Gujaráti works of fiction, it may be noticed that, "Salukni Dikrinun Jará Kothu to Juwo," which, if literally translated, signifies "Just look at the face of our very mannerly daughter," wittily describes the conduct of a young Pársi girl who, being the favourite of her parents, particularly her mother, preferred to remain with her parents rather than her husband. The attempts to feign sickness, to tyrannize over a brother's wife, and to aggrandize herself, which a spoilt pet in her position may be expected to make, are fairly well described. "The Tales of Chivalry, Vol. I," is a goodly collection of readable and entertaining tales of Rajput valour. They have been published for the first time, and the work has received some patronage from the Educational Department. The compiler states in his preface that the collection of these tales cost him a great deal of trouble and money, as he had to gather them in Rajputáná from those great repositories of legendary lore, the Bháts and Chárans. The only publication in Sanskrit fiction is a reprint of Part I of the well-known Kádambari of Báná, one of the greatest and best works in prose and verse in Sanskrit literature.

14. HISTORY.—There are only 38 publications under this head. Of these, 26 are Maráthi, 9 Gujaráti, and 3 Sindi. Nearly one-half of them are elementary school-books. Among the remaining half there are, in the Maráthi section, nine numbers of the serial intituled "Káwyetihás Sangraha," which is intended for the publication of old chronicles, historical and biographical, and old unpublished poems in Maráthi and Sanskrit. It includes, among other matters, a biography of Shiwáji, the founder of the Maráthá Empire, composed in the Shake year 1619 (A.D. 1697) by Krishnáji Anant Sabhásad, by order of Rájáram Máháraj Rájá of Sátára, in whose service the writer was. The biography is now published for the first time. Ten numbers of the monthly serial in Maráthi called "Hindustánácha Arwáchin Kosha," or a historical dictionary of modern India, were published during the year. They contain, in alphabetical order, a brief account of some of the chief kings, poets, saints, noteworthy characters, literary works, cities, towns, and rivers of modern India. The serial will, it is believed, prove a great help to readers of modern Maráthi literature. "Turk wa Rashiyan Lokánche Ladhaichá Itihás, or an account of the Turko-Russian war of 1877-78," is a brief description of the war, compiled from English works on the subject. "Aitihásik Goshti, bhág 3rá; historical anecdotes, Part III," is a collection of short anecdotes and other useful information, particularly as regards the history of the Maráthás, current among the people. Turning to historical publications in Gujaráti, it may be observed that the "History of the Sassanides" is a noteworthy volume. It is a history of the monarchs of the Sassanian dynasty of ancient Persia, and is said to have been compiled from the works of Rawlinson, Ferdusi, and other authors, European and Oriental, with special reference to the latest researches in Sassanian coins and inscriptions.

15. LANGUAGE.—This important head comprises 58 publications of various sizes and merits. Of these, 23 are Maráthi, 7 Gujaráti, 4 Sans-

krit, 1 Urdu, 3 Arabic, 1 Arabic Sindi, 1 Hindu Sindi, 2 Sanskrit and English, 1 Persian and English, 1 Arábic and Persian, 3 Maráthi and English, 10 Gujaráti and English, and 1 Latin and English. Most of these publications are reprints of school-books in different vernacular and classical languages, books of paraphrase, small elementary grammars, glossaries, &c. The following three only need be more particularly noticed:—"The Gulistán of Shaik Sádi, Part II," is a translation into Gujaráti of the well-known work of the great Persian poet. It will prove of use to Gujaráti students of Persian, and of interest to the general Gujaráti reader. "Apabhrashta Shabda Prakásh, or an explanation of corrupt words," is a collection of corruptions of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and other works used in the Gujaráti language, together with the original words themselves, and their meanings. "The Vyákarana Mahábháshya of Patanjali, Vol. I, Part III," edited by Professor Keilhorn, of the Deccan College, is a carefully prepared edition of a work too well known to Oriental scholars to need any praise from me in this place.

16. Law.—There are 10 works under this head. Of these 2 are in Maráthi, 3 in Gujaráti, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Arabic, 2 in Sanskrit and Maráthi, and 1 in Sanskrit and English. More than half the number are reprints of Acts in force in this Presidency, and require no special remark. The purely Sanskrit work "Mitákshará sahit Yádnyawalkya Smriti; or the institutes of Yádnyawalkya with the Sanskrit commentary called the Mitákshará," is a work of very great authority. Of the two works in Sanskrit and Maráthi, the "Yádnyawalkya Smriti Mitákshará wyawahárádhyá, or the institutes of Yádnyawalkya on Jurisprudence with the Sanskrit commentary called the Mitákshará," contains a free translation of both the institutes and the commentary into Maráthi. The translation appears to be fair. The title of the following work in Sanskrit and English speaks for itself. "The Vyávahára Mayukha, in original, with an English translation, and references to the Mitákshará, the Viramitrodaya, the Vyavahára Mádhava, Kamalákar and Jimutaváhana's Dáyabhág, also the Yádnyawalkya Smriti complete, in original, with an English translation and notes, and an introduction on the sources of and appendices containing notes on various topics of Hindu law." The Sanskrit works which form the subject of this publication have considerable authority in Western and Southern India.

17. Medicine.—Seven works are registered under this head. Of these, 2 are Gujaráti, 1 Maráthi, 1 Márwádi, 2 Sanskrit, and 1 Sanskrit and Maráthi. The Maráthi work, "Waidya Darpan, or a mirror of the native system of medicine," is the joint production of three practitioners. It is a treatise on the Hindu system of medicine, said to have been prepared from the authoritative Sanskrit works of Charak, Sushruta, Wágbhatta, Sháraṇdhara, &c. The Márwádi work, "Satik Amritságar náma Waidyak granth," is a translation of the Sanskrit work of the same name. It describes various diseases, with their treatment and remedies. Of the two Sanskrit works, the "Astánga Hridayam, a compendium of the Hindu system of medicine composed by Wágbhatta, with the commentary of Arundatta, Vols. I and II," is edited by Dr. Anná Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Grant Medical College. Astánga Hridayam, or eight divisions of the science of medicine, is a compendium of Hindu medicine and

surgery. It is an authoritative work which is studied in Western India by nearly all well-known practitioners of Hindu medicine. The other Sanskrit work, "Nádi Prakarana; or the knowledge of the pulse," is a reprint of an old work. Native doctors attach great importance to the pulse as an accurate indicator of the state of the patient's health. This little book treats of this branch of their knowledge, and is an extract from the larger work of its author on native medicine, known as "Wáidyabhushana." The work in Sanskrit and Maráthi is on the same subject. The Gujaráti works do not deserve special notice.

18. MISCELLANEOUS.—This head, which is necessarily very comprehensive, comprises no less than 376 publications, or 42·3 per cent. of the total number of publications in the Oriental languages. Prose translations of old Vedic hymns and Puráns, which could not with propriety be included under any other head; periodical publications, both literary and technical, with the exception of such as distinctly belonged to any of the other heads; a number of essays, big and small, on a variety of subjects; works on astrology; short accounts of well-known mythological personages; recipes for the preparation of various articles of daily use; maps, &c., have all been included under this head. Of the total number of 376 publications, 148, or 39·36 per cent., are Maráthi prose translations of Puráns, which towards the latter part of the year suddenly ceased to be received, apparently for the reason explained in para. 2 of this report. "The Vedártha Yatna, or an attempt to interpret the Vedas," is a praiseworthy attempt to give the general vernacular-reading public an insight into the meaning of the Rig Veda. It consists of a reprint of the text of the Rig Veda hymns with their paraphrase in simpler Sanskrit, accompanied by a translation of the text into English and Maráthi, and critical and explanatory notes in the latter language. It is now some years since its publication commenced in small monthly parts. The "Rig Vedabháshyam, or an exposition of the Rig Veda," and the "Yajur Vedabháshyam, or an exposition of the Yajur Veda," are similar efforts to interpret the Rig and the Yajur Vedas. They consist of a reprint of the text of the Rig Veda and the Yajur Veda hymns with their paraphrase in simpler Sanskrit, accompanied by an explanation of both in Hindi, and are published in small parts. "Bháratártha Prakásh," or the substance of the great epic of the Mahábhárat in Gujaráti, is a similar publication in small monthly parts. "Khátar (manures)" gives a good deal of useful information about the different kinds of manures used in Europe, and points out the benefits derived from their use. It is a good sign that three small works have appeared in Maráthi and one in Kánarese on Practical Hygiene on the European system. The Baroda "Swadesh Hitawardhak Mandali," or Association for Promoting the Interests of the Country, has published a series of small cheap tracts treating of "Economy," "Industry," "The Objects of Education," "Hints to Agriculturists," and "Bribery."

19. The following is a list of the periodicals registered during the year under report, under the head "Miscellaneous," exclusive of the serials mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

Maráthi.

1. Wiwidha Duyán Wistár, a monthly magazine of Maráthi literature, published at Bombay.

2. Nibandha Málá, or a series of essays, published at Poona.
3. Abalá Mitra, or, the Friend of Woman-kind; a monthly magazine for female readers, published at Alibág.
4. Saddharma Dipa, or, the Light of true Religion; a magazine which, besides papers of a general literary interest, contains some in elucidation of the Hindu religion, published at Alibág.
5. Pushpa Guchchha, or, the Bunch of flowers; a literary and art magazine, published at Bombay.
6. Wyawahár Darpan, or, a Guide to practical knowledge; a monthly literary periodical, published at Bombay.
7. Berár school paper; a periodical for schoolmasters, published at Akola.

Gujarati.

8. Fursad, or, Leisure; a literary monthly magazine containing stories, essays, &c., published at Bombay.
9. Widyá Mitra, or, Literary Friend; a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.
10. Swadesh Watsal, or, the Patriot; a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.
11. Arya Dharma Prakásh, or, the light of the religion of the Aryás; a monthly periodical devoted to the defence and elucidation of the orthodox doctrines of Hinduism, published at Bombay.
12. Satyodaya, or, the Dawn of Truth; a small monthly magazine of Christianity, published at Surat.
13. Dnyán Wardhak, or, the Promoter of Knowledge; a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

Several of these periodicals contain at times interesting and readable matter.

20. POETRY.—This head also comprises a large number of publications. They amount to 88, or 9·78 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. Of these, 32 are Maráthi, 31 Gujaráti, 10 Sanskrit, 5 Sanskrit and Maráthi, 1 Sanskrit and Gujaráti, 2 Hindi, 5 Urdu, 1 Arabic, and 1 Persian. They include some fresh editions of popular Puráns, such as the Hari Wijaya, Dewi Bhágawat, and Pandhari Mahátmya; some reprints of old and popular vernacular and classical poems, songs, and hymns; and several original pieces of varying merit which in no case is very high. The following works may be noticed:—The Sanskrit and Gujaráti work "Arya Dharmaniti, or Aryan morality," is a collection of Sanskrit verses from several works propounding the rules of Hindu morality. Two of the Sanskrit works are reprints of the "Adhyátma Rámáyan," a Purán relating the same story as Wálmiki's great epic, and therefore called by a name resembling it. It is distinguished as the "Adhyatma" because it supports the doctrines of the Adwait school of Vedántic Philosophy. Of the 5 Sanskrit and Maráthi works, the "Wriddha Chánákhya, or a collection of Sanskrit verses, attributed to old Chánákhya, with a Maráthi translation," contains several verses embodying shrewd observations or worldly wisdom, some of which are to be found in the Hitopadesha. Another of these works, the "Rambhá Shuka Sanwád," is a conversation between Rambhá, a celestial nymph, and Shuka, a great sage. The former endeavours to entice the latter by her blandishments, but fails completely.

She extols the pleasures of love, while the sage dwells on the glory and the superiority of philosophy and virtue. The verses are very popular and have undergone several additions. "Gangá Lahari, like Sakit, or a hymn to the Ganges, with a Maráthi translation," gives the text of Jagannáth Rái and a translation by Wáman Pandit. The Sanskrit poem is very beautiful and popular; the translation is old, and is not so charming as the original. The only poetical publication in Persian, the "Kullyát-i Sádi," professes to be a complete collection of the poetical works of Shaikh Sádi, the celebrated Persian poet.

21. Politics.—Scarcely a work or two is registered in a year under this head. None was received for registration during the year under report.

22. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).—131 publications have been registered under this head, and almost all are reprints; 99 of them are in Maráthi, 13 in Sanskrit, 1 in Sanskrit and Maráthi, 14 in Sanskrit, Maráthi, and English, 3 in Gujaráti, and 1 in Gujaráti and English. They include 29 numbers of the "Dnyáneshwari," or the book of Dnyáneshwar, perhaps the oldest Maráthi work in existence. It is a commentary on the Bhagawata Gitá. Dnyáneshwar was both a poet and a saint, and his book is held in great veneration by the people. twenty-one numbers of a similar Maráthi work, the "Prákrit Eknáthi Bhágawat, or the Bhágawat Purán by Eknáth, have been registered. The book is a free commentary on the eleventh book of the Bhágwat Purán, and consists chiefly of a dialogue between Krishna and Uddhawa on the doctrines of Vedántism. It is considered by many to be as authoritative and profound as the celebrated Gitá, and is held in as much veneration. The parts of Eknáth's work and the Dnyáneshwari were also bound together and issued in fortnightly numbers under the title of Wedánt Sahuma, or a collection of books on Vedántic philosophy," and 46 such numbers were registered. Thus the two works take up between them 96 of the total number of 131 philosophical publications. Among the remaining works, there are several editions of the well-known Bhagawata Gitá; a complete edition of the celebrated "Yogawáshísta," with a Sanskrit commentary; a Maráthi work entitled "Wákya-Writti, or an exposition of the aphorisms," being a commentary in Maráthi on the "eighteen aphorisms of Shankaráchárya on Vedántism; a reprint of the "Kapil Gitá," or the sacred poems of Kapila, the propounder of the Sánkhya or Dualistic philosophy, with the Maráthi commentary of Tikárám Báwá; a work called the "Adhyátma Prakaran Sangraha, or a collection of treatises on the knowledge of the all pervading spirit," describing the duties of a follower of Jainism and propounding some of the principles of the Jain philosophy; and a serial intituled the "Shaddarshana Chintaniká, or studies in Indian philosophy," published in small parts, which comprise the original Sanskrit text of the Sutras or aphorisms, their paraphrase in classical Sanskrit, their translation both into Maráthi and English, and critical and explanatory notes in Maráthi and English. This last-named publication is certainly a very useful and praiseworthy work deserving the liberal encouragement of students of Sanskrit.

23. Religion.—This important head comprises 68 publications. They are in several languages, both classical and vernacular, and treat

of the diverse religions prevailing in this country. They include reprints of several works of considerable authority on the sacred ceremonies of Brahmanism; reprints of the Korán and other religious books of the Mahomedans; reprints of the Zend Awastá; works propounding Christian doctrines; a collection of Jain hymns; and a few works of the Indian Theistic school.

24. SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL AND NATURAL.—17 works are registered under the head "Mathematical Science," and 22 under the head "Natural Science." They are mostly small school manuals calling for no special remark, with the exception of the following: "A treatise on the Locomotive, its theory, history and practice (illustrated)" is a useful and important addition to Maráthi scientific literature and deserves encouragement from those for whom it is intended. "Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, compiled from standard English works on the subject," is a praiseworthy attempt to popularize a useful subject which has of late attracted the attention of Government and the public. It is written in Maráthi, "Kimiyá athawá Rasáyan prayoga; alchemy or chemical processes," is a useful attempt in Maráthi to disabuse the minds of the ignorant classes of the belief that alchemy can turn base metals into gold or silver. "Popular Natural History in the Gujaráti language, in four volumes, Vol. I," is a profusely illustrated work and a valuable addition to Gujaráti literature.

25. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES.—A work or two is sometimes registered under this head. During the year under report no work was received for registration.

26. During the year, publications were received from 74 printing presses in the Bombay Presidency for registration, as may be gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during that period. These presses are distributed as follows:—

36	Presses in Bombay,	from which were issued		446	publications
20	do.	in the Deccan	do.	443	do.
14	do.	in Gujarat	do.	80	do.
4	do.	in Sind	do.	11	do.
Total ... 74			Total ...	980	

Of the total number of publications, 528 were printed, while the remaining 452 were lithographed.

27. As far as I have been able to discover, the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	3	...	...	...
2	Drama	1	34	...	1	...
3	Fiction	...	33	3	...	...
4	History	4	29	...	9	...
5	Language	2	34	7	17	...
6	Law	16	5	2	3	...
7	Medicine	1	4	2	1	...
8	Miscellaneous	57	165	4	207	...
9	Poetry	1	64	12	12	...
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy	...	102	13	16	...
12	Religion	3	20	35	13	...
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	17	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	4	22	...	...	...
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	91	532	78	279	980
1	Original Works	78	257	5	31	...
2	Translations	...	39	...	4	...
3	Re-publications (*a*) Original	13	216	73	241	...
	Re-publications (*b*) Translations	...	20	...	3	...
	Total	91	532	78	279	980
1	Educational Works	7	89	7	24	...
2	Non-educational Works	84	443	71	255	...
	Total	91	532	78	279	980

J. E. KOHIYA'R,

Acting Registrar of Native Publications.

BENGAL.

From C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of Home Department,—No. 665, dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1881.

With reference to your letter No. 256, dated the 26th instant, I am directed to return the analysis of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1880, accompanied by the usual Tabular Statements.

Analysis of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1880.

UNI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—ARABIC.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—GRAMMAR.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Raihan-ul Koran; The Beautiful Koran; By Hakim Mahomed Nasir. Explains how the Koran should be read, and unfolds the orthoepic principles to be observed in reciting it. 1.

RELIGION.—[*Mahomedan.*]

First Edition.

1. Khotbá; Sermon. By Mahomed Khater. Sermons in Arabic, read in Musulman mosques before the recitation of the *Namaz*. The sermons are printed in this work in the Bengali character. 4.

PART II.—ASSAMESE.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

First Edition.

1. Anandaram Dhekiyal Phukaner Jiban Charit; Life of Anandaram Dhekiyal Phukan. By Gunabhiram Barua. Anandaram was an educated Assamese gentleman, who was an expert Revenue Officer in his province, and who distinguished himself by his public spirit and philanthropic efforts in the cause of education in Assam. He died at the early age of 29. 4.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

1.—PRIMER.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Adi Shikshá; Primary Instruction. Part I. By Purnánanda Sen. An alphabetical primer treating of uncompounded letters and their combinations with vowels. (Second.) 4.

2.—Readers.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Asamiya Larár Mitra; The Friend of Assamese Children. By Anandaram Dhekiyal Phukan. (Eighth.) 1.
2. Asamiya Larár Shikshásár; Essence of Instruction for Assamese Children. By Padmahás Goswámi. (Fourth.) 3.

Miscellaneous.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kárjyashikshá; Instruction in Business. By Kálirám Baruá. Forms of accounts, pottahs, kabuliyats, wills, &c.; definitions of terms used in trading and shopkeeping; &c. (Fifth.) 3.

Poetry.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Padyamálá; A collection of Poems. Part I. By Padmahas Goswámi. Small poems on the moral qualities. (Fourth.) 4.

Religion.—[1.—*Christian.*]

First Edition.

1. Sukhiya Mátri; The Happy Mother. By Mrs. S. R. Ward. A Christian tract. 1.

[*2.—Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Dharma o Guru; Religion and Religious Guide. By Lakshmi Kantá Dás. A religious tract of a controversial nature, designed to show, on the authority of the Hindu Shastras, that monotheism, and not idolatry, is the true religion, and that spiritual teachers of the present day, unlike spiritual teachers in ancient times, are wholly untrue to their high position and trust. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Ghosha (Songs in Praise of the Diety in a particular Species of Metre). By Mádhab Deb. A Baisnab's work in praise of Krishna, and describing the merit that accrues from loving, serving, and worshipping him. (Second.) 3.

Science.—Mathematical.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ganit Sástra; The Science of Calculation. Py Purna Chandra Sen. A new work on arithmetic, evidently intended for use in Assamese schools. Goes as far as the extraction of cubë roots, and concludes with a chapter on land measurement. 1.

Other Edition.

1. Bhumi-Parimán; A Treatise on Simple Mensuration. By Kálirám Baruá. (Second.) 3.

PART III.—BENGALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adarsha-charit Kimba Keri, Oárd eban Márshamán Charit; "The Life and Labours of Carey, Ward, and Marshman." By Mahendra Náth Chaudhuri. 1.
2. Apurba Bhárat Uddhár; Extraordinary Liberation of India. By Dakshiná Charan Chatterji. Gives a Bengali version of the autobiography of Wassudeo Bulwunt. 1.
3. Itálir Itibritta Sambalit Myátsinir Jiban-britta; Life of Mazzini, together with the History of Italy. By Jogendra Náth Bidyábushana. Based on Mazzini's autobiography. 2.
4. Jagannáth Tarkapanchanan, Jiban-britta; Biography of Jagannáth Tarkapanchánana. By Umá Charan Bhattácharjya. Brings together a number of anecdotes concerning the great Hindu lawyer. 3.
5. Jibana-bindu; A Drop of Life. By Rákhál Chandra Ráya. The subject of this little memoir is a deceased Brahma lady. 3.
6. Jibani, Part II. Biography. By Káli Kishor Chakrabarti. The subject taken up in the first part is continued. 1.
7. Jibani, Part III. Biography. By Káli Kishor Chakrabarti. The subject of this part is Vyása, the author of the Mohábhárata. 2.
8. Mahárájá Naba Krishna Deb Báhádurer Jiban Charit; A Memoir of the Mahárája Naba Krishna Deb Báhádur. By Bipin Bihári Mitra. 1.
9. Sár Ashli Idaner Bhárátbarsha Prabash; "Sketch of the Career in India of the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E." Part I. By Girindra Nath Mitra. 1.
10. Shujatalir Jiban Brittanta; Life of Shujatali. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. Shujatali was a respectable Mussulman convert to Christianity. 2.
11. Tapas-mala. Part I. Lives of Mahomedan Saints. By Grish Chandra Sen. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

Naba Charit; New Memoirs. By Rajani Kanta Gupta. Brief memoirs of Jagánath Tarkapanchanan, David Hare, and Sarah Martin. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Pratham Charitastaka; Lives of Eight Persons. First Series. By Kalimaya Ghatak. (Fourth.) 2.
2. Sitambaraner Brittanta; The History of Sitambaran. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. The story of a Hindu convert to Christianity. (Second.) 2.

Drama.

First Edition.

1. Abhimanyubadh Jatra; A Melodrama describing the Fall of Abhimanyu. By Kanayi-lal Sil. Describes a well-known incident in the war of the Mahabharata. 1.
2. Abhimanyubadh Nátak; A Drama describing the Destruction of Abhimanyu. By Narendra Kumár Sil. 1.
3. Ditto ditto ditto. By Tinkari Biswas. 3.
4. Achábhuár Bombáchák; The Hodge-podge prepared by a So-and-so Fellow. By Bihárilál Chatterji. Describes an advanced young man from Eastern Bengal, who places his wife in charge of a friend in order to test her virtue. The wife elopes with the friend, thereby proving, in the opinion of the author, that the Western ideas of female liberty, &c., which some rash young men in this country are endeavouring to carry out, are shallow and mischievous. The book is full of remarks against some of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, Managers of Theatres, Honorary Magistrates, Small Cause Court Judges, native political agitators, &c. 3.
5. Agamani; The Welcome. By Rádhánáth Mitra. Describes the manner in which Hindus rejoice themselves at the approach of the Durgá-pujá festival. 4.
6. Ajogya Parinaya; Unsuitable Matches. By Upendra Náth Bhattácharjya. The story of two girls, of whom one is married to a child considerably younger than herself, and the other to an old man of 60 or 70. The first girl commits suicide and the second makes an unsuccessful attempt at elopement. The author means to show that unequal matches of this kind, so common in Hindu society, are fruitful of evil, and ought to be discontinued. 2.
7. Apurba Bhárat Uddhár; Extraordinary Liberation of India. By Pandit Nakuleswar Bidyábhushan. It is clearly the object of this work to ridicule modern Bengali society as consisting of young men of infamous character who seek to throw a veil over their vices and crimes by making a show of patriotism. 4.
8. Apsarákánan bá Ratnabedi; The Forest Inhabited by *Apsáras*; or The Throne of Gold. By Atul Krishna Mitra. A story illustrating the power of true love. 2.
9. Apsarimilan; Union with the Nymph. By Jogendra Náth Banerji. The conception of this Melodrama is derived from Kálidás's *Bikra morbasi*. 2.
10. Arjunbadh Nátak; Drama describing the Destruction of Arjun. By Nandalál Ráya. Describes the well-known story of the fall of Arjun in a battle with his son Babrubán. 1.

11. Ascharjya Kelenkár; Wonderful Scandal. By Upendra Krishna Mandal. A farce describing a man who was induced to condone the guilt of his sister's paramour by a promise of money, and who, failing to get the money from the paramour, avenged himself by representing the story of his sister's infamy on the stage, the sister's part being played by himself. It is probably a personal attack. 3.
12. Asrumati Nátak; Drama describing the story of Asrumati. By Jyotindtra Náth Tagore. A story of love between Asrumati, daughter of the celebrated Prataṕ Sing of Mewar, and Selim, son of Akbar. The war between Prataṕ and Selim is also described. 1.
13. Babrubáhaner Juddha o Arjun-parájaya Jatrá; a Melodrama describing a Battle between Arjun and his son Babrubáhan, and Arjun's Defeat in it. By Tinkari Biswás. A story taken from the Mahábhárata. 2.
14 Baidehi-baran; The Marriage of Baidehi. By Jiban Krishna Sen. A small Melodrama describing Rama's marriage with Sitá after breaking the ponderous bow of Mahádeb, and representing the great hero and his consort in the character of lovers. 4.
15. Bálibadh Játrá; A Melodrama describing the Destruction of the Monkey Chief Báli. By Aghor Chandra Ghosh. A well-known story from the Rámáyana. 1.
16. Basanta-lilá; Vernal Sport. By Kunjabihári Basu. The scene of this opera is laid in Vishnu's heaven. The god and goddess of love, the god and goddess of spring, and the nymphs of heaven, are represented as celebrating the approach of the vernal season for the entertainment of Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi. Prepared for the National Theatre. 2.
17. Basanta-utsab; The Spring Festival. By Swarnamayi Debi. A delicately conceived story of two pairs of lovers. 1.
18. Bijayá; The Farewell. By Rádhánath Mitra. A small Melodrama descriptive of the close of the Durgá-pujá festival. 4.
19. Binodkánan bá Gandhámilan; the Pleasure Garden; or, Union with Gandhá. By Nayantárá Dási. An old-fashioned love story of which Gandhábati is the heroine. 3.
20. Biraha-biláp Natak; a Drama describing the Lamentations of Unsatisfied Desire. By Kedár Náth Bhar and Sarat Chandra Datta. An indecent story describing the conduct of some unprincipled girls and ill-educated Babus. 1.
21. Bishád Pratimá; Image of Sorrow. By Káli Prasanna Banerji, An opera describing the Undressing of Draupadi in the Court of Durjodhan. 4.
22. Chandrakánta Nátak; A Drama describing the Story of Chandrakánta. By Gopal Chandra Mitra. A young merchant goes on a voyage after giving his wife a promise of fidelity which he soon breaks. His wife is informed of this by the goddess Káli, who also helps her in bringing him back to his house. 1.
23. Dikri Dismis; Decree or Dismissal. By Anukul Chandra Banerji. The hero of this farce is a pretentious Bengali Babu, who, in endeavouring to get his opponent, a young Bengali zemindar,

punished in a court of justice, is himself befooled by his wife eloping with his opponent. 4.

24. Durjodhaner Uru Bhanga; Breaking Durjodhan's Thighs. By Kedár Náth Gangali. Based on a story in the Mahábhárat. 1.

25. Ghughu-Dekhecha Fánd-Dekhani; You have seen the Dove, but not the Trap. By Harihar Nandi. Describes the story of three or four young English-speaking Babus who drink hard, go about the streets shamelessly after dark, and are finally, therefore, taken up by the police. Street literature. 1.

26. Harischandra Natak; a Drama describing the well-known story of king Harischandra. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. 4.

27. Hem-Prabhábati Nátak; a Drama describing the story of Hem and Prabhábati. By Haripada Banerji. The hero, Hem, is a wayward young man who quarrels with his father and leaves home in anger. His wife Prabhábati learns his whereabouts in a dream, after which one of her female friends makes a long journey, disguised as a *Sannyási*, and brings him back. 1.

28. Jánaki Parikshá Nátak; a Drama describing the Trial of Sitá. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. The well-known story of the Ordeal through which Sitá had to pass in order to establish the purity of her character after her recovery by Ráma. 3.

29. Jayadrathabadh Játrá; a Melodrama describing the Fall of Jayadratha in the War of the Mahábhárat. By Tinkari Biswás. 4.

30. Jayadrathabadh Nátak; the same, in the form of a Drama. By Parán Chandra Das. 3.

31. Judhisthir Rajyabhishek; the Coronation of Judhisthir. By Rámnáráyan Deb Sarma. The subject of this Drama is the reinstatement of Judhisthir, the eldest among the five Pandava brothers on the throne of Hastinápur after the war of the Mahábhárat. 4.

32. Kailás Kusum; the Flower of Kailás. By Nagendra Nath Ghosh. The story of the destruction of Indian god of the love by Mahádeb. 1.

33. Kalir Kulángár; the Infamous Representative of the Family in the Kali Yuga. By Haribar Nandi. The prineipal character is a young representative of a Hindu family who indulges in pleasures of the grossest kind whilst his mother is dying. Street literature. 3.

34. Kalir San; the Ludicrous Figure of the Kali Yuga. By Sailendra Náth Háldár. By *Kalir San* is meant a young ill-educated Bengali Babu who is always talking of conscience and conscientiousness, but who feels no scruple in committing grave crimes in the prosecution of his own interest, such as advising a friend to entice away his mother-in-law. 4.

35. Kamal-Kámini Nátak. By Aditya Náth Banerji. Dialogues, tales from the Mahábhárat, and much other matter put together in an unconnected way. 3.

36. Kamalá Kánane Kalamer Chárar Anti; the Nut of the Graft-tree in the Garden of Fortune. By Dina Náth Chand. Contains the story of a young man, belonging to an aristocratic Hindu family near Calcutta, who has run into debt for the purpose of living a

life of shameless debauchery. The meaning of the title of the work seems to be that the hero is the son of an adopted son. 3.

37. Lakshman-barjan Natak ; a Drama describing the Renunciation of Lakshman by Ráma. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. A story from the Rámáyana. 1.

38. Lakshmaner Saktisel Játrá; a Melodrama describing how Lakshman was almost mortally wounded by Rában. By Tinkari Biswás. A well-known story from the Rámáyana. 2.

39. Lakhsmaner Saktisel Nátak ; a Drama describing the same story. By Aghor Chandra Ghosh. 4.

40. Lauhakárágár; the Prison of Iron. By Raj Krishna Ráya. A wicked and unprincipled prince of Joypore, Surya Sing, is represented as quarrelling with Sang Sing, Ráná of Chitor, on account of his failure to obtain the hand of the Ráná's daughter Banalatá. He succeeds in carrying her off by treacherous means ; but she offers him a stout resistance in her prison, and finally stabs him with his own dagger. 1.

41. Manimohini; the Life-giving Jewel. By Srimati Nayan Tárá De. Describes the fall of Arjun in a battle with his son Babrubán, and his restoration to life by means of a jewel brought from the subterranean regions. 1.

42. Manuja (a Name). Author's name not given. A story of a disappointed lover told in the style of Byron's *Manfred*. 3.

43. Máyá-Mriga: The illusive Deer. By Káshindra Náth Banerji. The well-known story of the golden deer in the Rámáyana. 1.

44. Meghnádbadh Lakshmaner Saktisel o Pramilár Chitárohana Nátak ; a Drama describing the Fall of Meghnad, the almost Mortal Wound received by Lakshman, and the Ascent of Meghnad's Wife Pramilá on the Funeral Pyre. By Nafar Chundra Datta. 3.

45. Meghnádbadh Nátak ; a Drama describing the Fall of Meghnád. By Ram Krishna Banerji. 4.

46. Mrinál-málini (A Name). By Bipin Bihári De. Two stories with two heroines, one of whom is represented as exercising a sort of influence over her husband which leads him to persecute his aged parents and other relations. 2.

47. Nala-Damayanti Nátak ; a Drama describing the well-known story of Nala and Damayanti. By Parán Chandra Das. 3.

48. Nalini ba Dilli Patan ; Nalini ; or, the Fall of Delhi. By Dwáraká Nath Mitra. A story of love mixed up with the story of the war between Prithviráj and Muhammad Ghori. 4.

49. Nalininath ; the Lord of the Lotus. Author's name not given. The story of the conquest of Lahore by Shahabuddin in the reign of Prithviráj is so told as to excite patriotic feelings in the Hindu mind and awaken hatred against the Yavana conquerors of India, sometimes called by the author Mlechchhas. The style is throughout highflown and declamatory. 3.

50. Nanad Bháyibor Jhagrá Nátak ; a Drama describing a Quarrel between a Girl and her Brother's Wife. By Harihar Nandi. Describes the ill-treatment of a young Hindu widow by her brother's wife, and concludes by warning men not to marry in old age. Street literature. 2.

51. Nandotsabá; the Festival performed by Nanda. By Priya Náth Ráyá. Describes the story of the birth of Krishna and his adoption by the milkmen of Gokul. 4.
52. Nátakábhinaya; how Dramas are performed. By Deb Kánta Bágchi. Ridicules the new Bengali theatres, as places where young men, once full of promise, lose their character, and, in consequence of their inability to appreciate good authors, produce sorry caricatures of their works. 1.
53. Pájir Beta Chhuncho; a Rougish Son of a Vile Father. By Upendra Krishna Mandal. Describes two men—father and son—of whom the former encourages the rascalities of the latter, and the latter endeavours to cheat those who furnish him with material for dissipation. 3.
54. Pánchálir Bastraharan Játrá; a Melodrama describing the Undressing of Draupadi. By Tinkari Biswas. 2.
55. Pánch-págaler Ghar; The Home of a number of Mad Persons. By Bhuban Mohan Mukherji. The story of a depraved and incestuous family, referring, probably, to an actual occurrence. 4.
56. Párijat-haran Nátak; a Drama describing the Theft of the Flower of Paradise. By G. C. Basák. A Pauranik story. 3.
57. Páskará Bábá; the Passed Son. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. An aged and orthodox Hindu is represented as doting on his only son, as the possessor of all good qualities, because of his having passed some University examinations. But the son, who has always secretly led a vicious life, kills his father one day in a fit of drunkenness. 4.
58. Pramilár Puri bá Náridesh; the Kingdom of Pramilá; or, the Country Inhabited by Females. By Nagendra Náth Ghosh. The story of Michael M. S. Datta's *Birangana* (an epic poem) in a dramatic form. 3.
59. Pranaya-pratimá; the Image of Love. Author's name not given. Sakuntalá's marriage with Dushyanta is taken to be a pre-ordained fact, and Kálidás's story is accordingly presented in the altered form required by that hypothesis. 2.
60. Rájáhawá Bisam Dáya; it is a very Troublesome Affair to be a King. By Mahim Chandra Gupta. A king is represented as being involved in a number of troubles—a famine, a war, and a criminal case in which he is compelled to sentence his own son to death. 1.
61. Raktadanta bá Amadnagar Patan; the Blood-thirsty Female; or, the Fall of Ahmednuggur. By Jajneswar Banerji. A Drama in blank verse describing the defence of Ahmednuggur by Chand Sultana, and its fall in the reign of the emperor Akbar. 2.
62. Rambanabás Játrá; a Melodrama describing the Exile of Ráma. By Tinkari Biswás. 2.
63. Ditto Nátak; a Drama describing the same event. By Iswar Chandra Sarkár. 1.
64. Ditto ditto ditto. By Aghor Chunder Ghosh. 4.
65. Sábitri-Satyabán Játrá; a Drama describing the well-known story of Sábitri and Satyabán. By Tinkari Biswás. 3.

66. Saila-Kumári Nátak; a Drama describing the story of Saila-Kumári. By Shashi Bhushan Chatterji. A story of war and conquest, said to be based on Miss Porter's Scottish Chiefs. 1.
67. Sailajá-Kumári Nátak; a Drama describing the story of Sailaja-Kumári. By Náráyana Prasád Chakrabarti. A story of war and court intrigue, by which political changes of great importance are effected in a small Rájput State. Sailajá-Kumári, the daughter of a high state official, wields the sword in a good cause. 4.
68. Saileswari bá Bisomaya Parinaya Nátak; a Drama describing the story of Saileswari; or, the Mischievous Marriage. By Rámkamal Datta. A drama in which there is little or no action, with the exception of the discovery of a love letter, which leads its writer, a young Bengali widow, to commit suicide,—not, it would seem, from shame or despair, but for the purpose of emphasizing the opinion held by her, in common with her friends, that compulsory marriage in early life is destructive of happiness. 1.
69. Saramá (a name). Author's name not given. A story of love mixed up with a story of war, in which General Wellesley forms an important character. 2.
70. Sarmisthá (a name). By Kálidás Sányál. A story from the Mahábhárata in a modified form. 3.
71. Satibiyog Nátak; a Drama describing the Death of Sati. By Haricharan Dás. The well-known story of the sacrifice performed by King Daksha and the voluntary death of Sáti or Durgá, daughter of Daksha, in consequence of the disrespect shown to her husband, Shib, the third member of the Hindu triad, by her father. 1.
72. Satir Durgati Nátak; a Drama describing the Misfortunes of a Chaste Lady. By Rádhikáraman Chatterji. A wealthy young man from the mofussil gives himself up to the pleasures of the metropolis, and neglects his wife, who is killed in an attempt to repel a brutal attack on her chastity, made by one of his own servants. 4.
73. Sherferaz Khan Patan; the Fall of Sherferaz Khan. Author's name not given. A story of court depravity and intrigues of the time of Ali Verdi Khan. 2.
74. Sindhubadh; the Destruction of Sindhu. By Chandra Mohan Banerji. The pathetic story of the accidental destruction of the blind saint's son by king Dasaratha. 1.
75. Sitár Banabás Játrá; a Melodrama describing the Exile of Sitá. By Gaur Sundar Chaudhuri. 1.
76. Sitár Banabás Nátak; a Drama describing the same event. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. 1.
77. Sitár Banabás Nátak-o-Laba Kuser Biná Jantre Gán; a Drama describing the Exile of Sitá, and the chanting of the Ramayana by Laba and Kusa. By Nandalal Raya. 3.
78. Sitar Patal Prabesh; Sita's Entrance into the Subterranean World. By Tinkari Biswas. Sita entered the subterranean regions on the occasion of her second trial after her return from exile. 3.

79. Sita-ki-Asati? Was Sita Unchaste? By Nagendra Nath Chatterji. Describes Sita's last exile on account of bazaar gossip about her character. 1.
80. Sriramchandrer Aswamedh Jajna Gitabhinaya; a Melodrama describing the Horse-sacrifice performed by Rama. By Hara Nath Deb. 2.
81. Sugribmilan Jratra; a Melodrama describing Rama's alliance with Sugrib. By Srimati Tarangini Dasi. A well-known story from the *Ramayana*. 1.
82. Sumbha-sanhar; the Destruction of the Demon Sumbha. By Pramath Nath Mitra. A well-known story from the *Markandeya Puran*. 1.
83. Surenda-Sarala (two names). By Sarala Sundari. This is a melodramatic representation of a love story published some years ago in the form of a descriptive poem entitled *Udasini*. 2.
84. Syam-sohagini-ba-Biraha-bhanjan; a Melodrama describing the story of Syam's Lover. By Kunja Bihari Mitra. Describes the loves of Krishna and Radha. 2.
85. Tarak Sanhar; the Destruction of the Demon Tarak. By Raj Krishna Ray. A well-known Pauranik story. 3.
86. Taranisenbadh Natak; a Drama describing the Fall of Taranisen. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. A pathetic story from Krittibas's *Ramayana*. 4.
87. Tumi-je-Sarbanese Gobardhan; You are the Ruinous Gobardhan. By Syamlal Mukherji. Describes three or four boys of respectable birth who have within their 10th or 12th year passed through all the stages of intemperance and dissipation. 2.
88. Usáharan-bá-Apurba-milan; the Abduction of Ushá, or, an Extraordinary Union. By Rádhá Nath Mitra. The well-known story of the marriage of Ushá with Krishna's grandson Aniruddha. 2.
89. Uttará-bilap Nátak; a Drama describing the Lamentations of Uttará. By Ráshbihári Sil. Uttará was the wife of Abhimanyu, the story of whose fall in the war of the Mahábhárata is so well known. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Abhimanyubadh Játrá; a Melodrama describing the Fall of Abhimanyu in the War of the Mahábhárata. By Tinkari Biswás. (Fourth.) 3.
2. Ditto ditto. By Nafar Chandra Datta. (Fourth.) 3.
3. Básarkautuk Nátak; a Drama describing the Pleasures of the Bridegroom's Chamber. By Nandalál Ráya. The programme of amusements of the Hindu *Básar Ghar*, or bridegroom's chamber, embraces jokes, solution of riddles, humorous conversation, and, in rare cases, dance and song. The last items are more particularly treated of in this work. (Second.) 1.
4. Básar Udyán; the Delightful Abode. By Paramatha Náth Mitra. A work of the same nature as the one last mentioned. (Second.) 3.
5. Bidyásunder Játrá; a Melodrama describing the well-known story of Bidyá and Sundar. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. (Second.) 1.

6. Bidyásunder Nátak; a Drama describing the same story. By Dayál Chandra Ghosh. (Second.) 3.
7. Daksha Jajna Játrá; a Melodrama describing the great Sacrifice performed by King Daksha. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
8. Ditto ditto Nátak; a Drama describing the same Ceremony. By Mahes Chandra Dás De. (Second.) 1.
9. Draupadi-bilap Nátak; a Drama describing Draupadi's Lamentations. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. (Second.) 2.
10. Harischandra Játrá; a Melodrama describing the well-known story of King Harischandra. By Nafar Chandra Datta. (Second.) 3.
11. Ditto Nátak; a Drama describing the same story. By Manomohan Basu. (Second.) 2.
12. Jiban-tárá Nátak; a Drama describing the Loves of Jiban and Tárámani. By Upendra Chandra Mitra. The hero and heroine of this story, who are husband and wife, are represented as having belonged to an age when birds could speak, and gods and goddesses interested themselves in the welfare of unfortunate lovers (Third.) 2.
13. Kailás-Kusum; Flower of Kailás. By Nagendra Náth Ghosh. A small Melodrama based upon Kálidás' story of the destruction of the god of love by Mahádeb. (Second.) 2.
14. Kámini Kumár Natak; a Drama describing the story of Kámini and Kumár. By Tinkari Biswás. An old-fashioned story (Third.) 4.
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27. Hadda Rájá Baddhamán; the Rájá of Burdwan was the best of Rájás. By Jaya Gobinda Kabiratna. A high flown panegyric on the late Maháráj of Burdwan. 3.
28. Hara Sundari Charit; Life of Hara Sundari. By Dina Náth Chand. A panegyric on Mahárání Hara Sundari of Searsole. 3.
29. Indra-charit; the Life and Character of Kumár Indra Chandra Sinha of Páikpárá. By ditto. A work of the same nature as the preceding one. 1.
30. Jádab-nandini Kábya a Poem describing the Marriage of Arjun with Subhadra, the sister of Krishna. By Chárú Chunder Mukerji. 4.
31. Jagannáth Deber Snanjátrá; the Festival of the Bath of Jagannáth. By Krishnadás Adhikári. An indecent work describing the vulgar gaieties which mark the bathing festival of Jagannáth. Street literature. 3.
32. Játiya Gán; National Song. By Kunjabihári Datta. Praises Bengalis as an honourable, united, and civilised people, and congratulates them on their recovery of the position they had lost. 2.
33. Jenáná Jaoán; the Female Athlete. By Nehál Chánd. A poem suggested by the arrival in Howrah of an up-country female athlete, and describing woman's power over man in a manner half-humorous, half-sarcastic. It is against the delicate Bengali Bábu that the author's satire is principally directed. 2.
34. Jiban-sangit; the Song of Life. Part I. By Hari Mohan Mukherji. Poems on a variety of subjects. 3.
35. Juba-ranjini; the Entertainer of the Young. Part I. By Tarini Charan Sen. Poems reprinted from the poetical periodical, *Bina*, and giving expression to feelings of love and friendship. 4.
36. Jubaka-ranjini; That which will please the Young. By Helimulla. Poems on the affections. 1.
37. Kabitábali; a Collection of Poetical Pieces. Part II. By Hem Chandra Banerji. Descriptive and lyrical poems. 1.
38. Kabitá-kalika; Poetic Blossoms. By Girish Chandra Bhattácharjya. Small pieces on a variety of subjects. 2.
39. Kali Náricharitra; the Female Character in the Kali Yuga. By Abdul Sobhán. Says that the women of the present age are all unchaste. Describes many cases of incest, and represents parents as the worst enemies of their daughters. 3.
40. Kalpaná-kusum; Flowers of Fancy. Part I. By Bhuban Mohan Ghosh. Some of the pieces are sentimental, whilst in others the author describes the past glories of India and the decline of celebrated seats of learning like Nuddea. 2.
41. Kalpaná-prasuna; the Offspring of Fancy. By Kshirod Náth Ráya. The author seems to be a school-boy. 3.
42. Kamal-maliká; a Garland of Lotuses. By Srimati Bhubanmohini Dasi. A small poem deploring the extinction among modern Bengali females of the chastity which distinguished the women of ancient India. The authoress is of opinion that Bengali

women require culture, which they do not now receive, in order to become good and virtuous. 1.

43. Kanchi Kávery; the Captive Princess. By Rangalál Banerji. An epic story from the history of Orissa. Gives much legendary, mythological, and antiquarian information regarding that province. 1.

44. Kárábás; Residence in Prison. By Mihirlál Rakshit. A pathetic description of a young man's captivity, said to be based on facts. 1.

45. Ki Majár Skula Baddha; What a Pleasant School Vacation. By Rámcharan Náth. Describes how school-boys look forward to their holidays, and the pleasure they expect from them. 2.

46. Ki Majár Trámoye; What a Funny Thing is the Tramway. By G. N. Ghosh. Street literature. 3.

47. Krishna-chintá; Contemplation of Krishna. Hy Hari Charan Ráya. An orthodox publication. 2.

48. Kundanandini (a name). By Surya Kumár Shom. Describes the story of Kundanandini, a female character in Bábu Bankim Chandra Chatterji's novel of *bisha briksha*. 4.

49. Lukresiyá (a name). By Káli Prasanna Banerji. Relates the story of the rape of Lucretia. 2.

50. Mádhabilatá (a name). By Annadá Prasád Datta. A story of a Mahratta lady. 4.

51. Madhyánha Swapna; the Midday Dream. By Kálimaya Ghatak. A small poem lamenting the untimely death of a beloved friend. 2.

52. Mahámáyár Mahotsaba; the Great Festival of Durgá. By Bhutnáth Chatterji. Describes the rejoicings of the people of this country on the occasion of the Durgá-pujá. 4.

53. Máhila; Woman. Part I. By Surendra Náth Majumdar. A poem describing the moral position of woman. 3.

54. Mánasa Kánan Kábya; Wilderness of Fancy. By Rukmini Kánta Thákur. A number of poetical pieces. 1.

55. Mánasa Kusum; Flowers of Fancy. Part I. By Paresh Náth Dás. Small pieces on a variety of subjects. 2.

56. Mandodarir Ranasajjá; Mandodari's Preparation for War. By Nobin Káli Debi. Mandodari, the wife of Rában, is represented as burning with revengeful feelings and martial ardour on hearing of the fall of her husband in a battle, leading a female host to war, but cooling down at the sight of her husband's corpse on the field of battle. 4.

57. Mátri-biyoga; the Death of the Mother. By Prán Gopál Deb. Describes the misery of losing the mother. 3.

58. Melá; the Exhibition. By Kálimaya Ghátak. A poem in praise of the late agricultural exhibition at Ránághát. 2.

59. Nayanásár; a Shower of Tears. Author's name not given. A young wife's address to her husband.

60. Nitikabitábali; Moral Poems. By Ishán Chandra Basu. Poems on such subjects as chastity, unchastity, maternal affection, &c., &c. 3.

61 Nur Jáhán Kábya; a poem describing the Story of Nur Jáhán. Part I. By Sri Gobinda Chaudhri. The Story of Jehangir's love for the beautiful wife of the brave Afghan Noble, Shere Shah. 4.

62. Padya-bilásh; Poetic Recreation. Part I. By Rohini Kumár Sen. A boy's description of childhood, morning, the twelve months, &c. 3.

63. Phula-bálá; the Flower of Girls. Part I. By Debendra Náth Sen. Describes certain Indian flowers from a moral and æsthetic point of view, and indicates in a few graceful touches the poetry of flowers as reflected in the Bengali woman. 3.

64. Pranayopahár; an Offering of Love. By Debendra Bijaya Basu. Describes a young man's affection and esteem for his wife. 1.

65. Pushpahár; a Garland of Flowers. By Nirmal Chandra Ráya Chaudhury. Poems expressing various feelings. 2.

66. Ráj Darpan; the Ideal Rájá. By Muhammad Sachhu. A panegyric upon Rájá Surja Kánta Achárjya Chaudhuri of Muktagácha. 3.

67. Rámbanabás o Káliya-daman Páncháli; *pánchálí* descriptive of Ráma's Exile and the Subjugation of the Thousand-headed Serpent by Krishna. Part I. By Mahendra Náth Kabi Bhushana. 2.

68 Rangamati (the name of a place). By Nabin Chandra Sen. A story of love and war, the scene of which is laid at Rangamati, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. 3.

69. Samáj Sangit; Social Songs. By Rajani Kánte Chaudhuri. Songs condemning some of the social institutions of the country. 3.

70. Sangit-hár; Garland of Songs. Part I. By Pundarikáksha Mukherji. Religious songs of the Bráhma type. 3.

71. Sangit-málá; a Collection of Songs. By Mahimá Ranjun Ráya Chaudhuri. Songs on a variety of subjects. 1.

72. Sangit-málá; a Collection of Songs. By Tárini Charan Basák. Songs expressive of faith in, and devotion to, *Sakti* or *Durgá*. 4.

73. Sangit Sadbháb Sandipani; Songs calculated to rouse good feelings. Part I. By Ishán Chandra Basu. Songs expressive of devotional feelings as well as indignation against some of the social institutions of the country. 3.

74. Sangit-Sangraha; a Collection of Songs. Part I. By Anukul Chandra Chatterji. Love songs. 3.

75. Sangit Tarangini; Stream of Song. By Kedár Náth Gánguli. Songs of various kinds are collected in this book. 3.

76. Sanskhipta Padya; Short Poems. Part II. By Trailokya Náth Bhattácharjya. The well-known story of Bhisma's vow of celibacy. 1.

77. Sáradá-Mangal; the Song of Saraswati. By Biháriláł Chakrabarti. By Sáradá or Saraswati is meant poetic rapture or inspiration. This rapture is represented in the form of a divine female for whom a poet would feel as a man feels for the woman he loves. 1.

78. Sáradiya Utsab; the Autumnal Festival. By Nagendra Chandra Datta. Speaks of Durgá as the mother of the world in the sense

in which the deity is conceived to be such by the Bráhma Samáj of India, and describes her festival as one which may be celebrated by the followers of every religion. 4.

79. Sarat-Kusum; the Autumnal Flower. Part I. By Sarat Chandra Sura. Poems on different subjects. 4.
80. Sati-Charita; Chastity of Character in Woman. By Kedár Náth Ráya. Poems extolling celebrated female characters in Hindu mythology. 1.
81. Sati Upákhyán; the Story of the Chaste Woman. By Mohini Sundari Dási. Describes the chaste woman as the most loveable and estimable of her sex. 3.
82. Smashán Bhraman; Rambles on the Cremation Ground. By Srimati Nabin Káli Debi. Gives the picture of a young widow following the corpse of her deceased husband to the burning-ground, and in the agony of grief drowning herself in a stream hard by. 1.
83. Sokamálá; a Wreath of Sorrow. By Srimati Rákhál Dási Debi. Describes grief at death and temporary separation. 2.
84. Sri Harir Mánablilá; Hari's Sports as a Human Being. By Kamal Chandra Basu. Describes the loves of Krishna and Rádhá. 2.
85. Sri Sri Durgá-pujá; the Auspicious Worship of Durgá. By Bidhubhushan Basu. Describes Durgá's annual visit to her parents, and the excitement in the Hindu community caused by it. 4.
86. Sura Sangini; the Companion of the Gods. By Sarat Chandra Banerji. Poems on a variety of subjects. 1.
87. Syáloka Biyoga Kábya; a Poem describing the Death of the Wife's Brother. Part I. By Banawarilál Goswámi. Seems to be a lampoon. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Banga Sundari; the Bengali Woman. By Biharilál Chakrabarti. Describes the Bengali woman as she is, as she may become, and as she ought to be. There are eight different sketches representing her in as many different conditions, the aspects chosen being among the most striking in the development of Bengali womanhood. (Second.) 1.
2. Bhubanmohini Pratibhá; the Light that Charms the World. Part I. By Nabin Chandra Mukerji. A well-known work. (Second.) 1.
3. Bidya Sundar Tappá; Songs relating to the Story of Bidyá and Sundar. By Nundalál Ráya. (Third.) 3.
4. Brihat Tarjár Larái; Poetical Rencontre. By Banamáli Dás Bairági. (Fourth.) 2.
5. Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. By Nundlál Rayá. (Second.) 3.
6. Ditto ditto ditto. Part I. By Iswar Chandra Dás. (Third.) 4.
7. Palásir Juddha Kábya; Poem describing the Battle of Plassey. By Nabin Chandra Sen. (Third.) 1.
8. Sakuntalár Banabihár; Sakuntalá's Amusements in the Forest. By Rasik Chandra Ráya. The first three acts of Kálidás's *Sakuntalá* in the narrative style characteristic of the old school of Bengali versifiers. (Second.) 3.

9. Sáradá Mangal; Blessings received from the Goddess of Learning. By Manirám Misra. Certain stories relating to king Vikramáditya I and the poet Kálidás. (Fourth). 3.
10. Sohág; Rhapsody of Love. By Gosaindás Sarkár. (Third.) 1.
11. Tákár Padya; Verses on Money. By Naba Kumár Náth. Describes the power of money for worldly purposes. (Second.) 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Báláranjiká; the Delight of Girls. Part I. By Sashi Kumár Sen. Small pieces of poetry on subjects of moral, religious, and domestic interest for the instruction of married girls. 2.
2. Báliká-ranjan; Entertainment of Girls. Part I. By Bisweswar Chakarbarti, B.A. Describes a few familiar things in a manner suited to convey moral instruction to girls. 3.
3. Cháru-padya; Entertaining Verses. Part I. By Rám Chandra Chakarbárti. Easy poetical pieces on a variety of subjects. 3.
4. Dina Janani; the Mother of the Poor. Part I. By Mahim Chandra Chakrabarti. One of the pieces is addressed to the *Mother of the Indigent*, by whom is probably meant Queen Victoria. 3.
5. Gocháraner Mátha; the Pasture Land. By Akshaya Chandra Sarkár. The picture given is that of one day of ordinary shepherd life, from sun-rise to sun-set. 3.
6. Kabitá Chandriká; the Moonlight of Poetry. Part I. By Chandra Kánta Bidyáratna. 3.
7. Kabitá Kaláp; a Collection of Poetical Pieces. Part I. By Akrur Chandra Sen. Easy pieces of didactic poetry for boys and girls. 1.
8. Kabitánkura; the Germs of Poetry. Part I. Author's name not given. 3.
9. Padyábali; Poems. Part I. By Nanda Gopál Shatak. A collection of easy poetical pieces from several authors. 3.
10. Saral Páth; Simple Lessons. By Nibaran Chandra Sen Gupta. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Kabitá Kadamba; a Collection of Poems. Part I. By Madan Mohan Mitra. (Fourth.) 3.
2. Kabitá Kaláp; Poetical Collection. Part I. By Akrur Chandra Sen. (Second.) 2.
3. Ditto ditto ditto. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
4. Kabitá Manjari; Poetical Blossoms. Part I. By Jádab Chandra Goswámi. (Third.) 1.
5. Kabitá Sangraha; Poetical Selections. By Kshetra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Third.) 1.
6. Mitra-pátha; Mitra's Reader. By Ananda Chandra Mitra. (Second.) 3.
7. Nirbásita Sitá; the Exiled Sitá. By Haris Chandra Mitra. (Sixth.) 1.
8. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Seventh.) 1.

9. Nirbásita Sitá; the Exiled Sitá. By Haris Chandra Mittra. (Eighth.) 1.
10. Nitimálá; Garland of Moral Truths. By Chandra Kánta Bidyáratna. (Second.) 3.
11. Niti-shikshá; Moral Instruction. Part I. By Ishán Chandra Ráya. (Third.) 1.
12. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
13. Padya-bodha; "Poetical Selection." No. II. By Kedáreswar Chakrabarti. (Second.) 1.
14. Ditto ditto ditto. By ditto. (Third.) 2.
15. Padyamaya; Poetical Lessons. Part I. By Kálimaya Ghatak. (Third.) 3.
16. Padyapáth; Poetical Reader. No. III. By Jadu Gopál Chatterji. (Twentieth.) 1.
17. Ditto ditto. No. I. By ditto. (Twenty-ninth.) 2.
18. Ditto ditto. No. III. By ditto. (Twenty-first.) 3.
19. Ditto ditto. No. II. By ditto. (Twenty-second.) 3.
20. Ditto ditto. No. I. By ditto. (Thirtieth.) 4.
21. Padya Prakásh; "Poetical Class-book." By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji. (Sixth.) 1.
22. Ditto ditto. Part III. By ditto. (Fifth.) 2.
23. Padyasár; a Poetical Reader. Part I. By Bhuban Mohan Ghosh. (Fourth.) 4.
24. Padya-saral-páth; Simple Lessons in Poetry. Part I. By Ráj Krishna Misra. (Second.) 1.
25. Padya-Sopan; a Step in Poetry. By Madan Mohan Mitra. (Ninth.) 1.
26. Sadbháb-sataka; One Hundred Moral Pieces. By Krishna Chandra Majumdár. (Eighth.) 4.

Religion.

(1.)—Brahma.

First Edition.

1. Bhakti-kusum; the Flower of *Bhakti*, or Faith. Author's name not given. Gives expression to devotional feelings. 1.
2. Bráhma Sangit. Part II. Bráhma Songs. By Nagendra Náth Chatterji. 1.
3. Bráhma Sangit o Sankirtan. Part II. Bráhma Songs and Choral Music. By Trailokya Náth Sándel. 1.
4. Brahmikádiger Prati Achárjer Upadesa; the *Achárjya's* advice to the female members of the Bráhma Somáj. By Keshaba Chandra Sen. Tells the female members of the Bráhma Samáj that their duties on earth are different from those of men; that they have been created to serve God by serving humanity; that God is their truest husband, &c. 1.
5. Dharma-kusum; Flower of Religion. By Rajani Kánta Niyogi. Religious instruction for children in easy language and in the form of questions and answers. 1.
6. Ishwarer Priyakárja Sádhan; Doing what God loves. By Durgádás Ráya. A discourse in which the author says that the scientific

theory of evolution is imperfect and erroneous; that atheistic thought is acquiring strength; and that Bráhmaism is yet far from realising its true ideal, which means not simply purity of belief, but the regulation of conduct in accordance with the divine wish. 2.

7. Sádhaka-ranjan; the Entertainer of the Devoted. By Kunjabihári Deb. One hundred and seventy Bráhma songs. 1.
8. Sádhan-panchaka. By Rámkumár Bháttáchárjya. Describes how *sánti*, or peace of mind, can be obtained. 1.
9. Sádhan-tattwa-sár; Essence of the Philosophy of *Sádhan*. Author's name not given. Explains in a series of sermons the processes by which different conceptions of God may be fully realised. 3.
10. Shebaker Nibedan. The Servant's Humble Representation. By Keshaba Chandra Sen. A number of sermons delivered in a mixed style of ecstacy and mysticism, and presenting many parts of Hindu theology in a half-mystical, half-rationalistic aspect. The theistic view of God and the spiritual world is also explained in the language of anthropomorphism. 3.
11. Sisur Sadáchár; Good Behaviour of Children. By Dwáraká Náth Gánguli. Gives moral and religious instruction to children by means of entertaining anecdotes. 1.
12. Unabinsasatábdir Piyágambara; the Prophet of the 19th Century. An attack upon Babu Keshaba Chandra Sen and his disciples. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Diptasirár Abhishek; Cooling the Burning Head. By Kámákhyá Charan Ghosh. A sinner's address to the deity as the only source of cooling balm for the sinful heart. (Third.) 4.

(2).—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. Agni-Sarpa; the Fiery Serpents. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. A Christian tract based on the old testament story of the fiery serpents. 1.
2. Abádhya Santán; the Disobedient Child. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. Gives a story illustrating the fall of man by eating the forbidden fruit, and concludes with a condemnation of idolatry as a means of salvation. 1.
3. Ananta Sástrir Brittánta; an account of Ananta Sástri. By ditto. Relates how a Deccan pandit, once a staunch vedantist, ultimately became a Christian, and perceived that Hindu religious thought and practice were erroneous and defective. 1.
4. Ascharjya Ausadha; the Wonderful Medicine. By the C. V. E. Society. An allegory illustrating the Christian theory of salvation through the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. 4.
5. Báliká Upákhyán; Stories of Girls. By ditto. Stories showing how girls should be taught, and how girls who are educated may benefit others. 4.
6. Banga-desiya Khristiya Bhrátriganer Prati Patra; Letter to the Bengali Christians. By Rev. E. C. Johnson. Adduces texts from the Bible to show that the success of the Christian Church depends upon unity among Christians. 4.

7. Bhránti Bijaya; Victory over Error. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. A religious tale reprinted from the Christian periodical called the *Khristiya Bándhaba*. 3.
8. Bijayi Bálaka; "The Boy Seven Times Victorious." By A. L. O. E. A Christian tract. 3.
9. Biswás Káháke Bale? What is Belief? By R. M. Lawrence. A Christian tract evidently intended for children. 3.
10. Byábasthá Dán; the Giving of the Law. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. The story of the delivery of the Ten Commandments. 1.
11. Ekatwe Tritwa; Three in One. By the Tract Society. 3.
12. Goláb-pushpa; the Rose. Author's name not given. Likens human life to the ephemeral beauty of a rose, and says that as the rose is utilised by being made to yield *átar* and rose-water, which exist and may be used for a long time, so should man, whom sin has rendered useless, attain value by believing in Jesus Christ. 4.
13. Iswar-sanmilan; Reconciliation with God. By Amritalála Náth. Describes the enormity of the offence of disobeying God and the terrible punishment which will overtake sinners and unbelievers. 3.
14. Jagater Adi Brittánta; a Description of the Original Condition of the Earth. By the Baptist Mission Society. Gives the Biblical story of Genesis and the Flood, and concludes with a brief statement of the Christian plan of salvation. 2.
15. Játi-mimánsá; On Caste. By the Christian Vernacular Education Society. An argumentative tract describing the evils of caste, condemning it as inconsistent with reason and divine philosophy, and expounding the Christian view of the equality of men. 4.
16. Lábhálábh; Profit and Loss. By Amritalál Náth. A Christian tract. 3.
17. Lál-Bámana; the Red Dwarf. By the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. An allegory illustrating the Epistle of James, Chapter III, verse 5; Saint Mathew, Chapter XV, verse 18; and Psalm CXLI, verse 3. 3.
18. Manoramya Itihás; Entertaining Stories. By the Christian Vernacular Education Society. A few anecdotes and fables illustrative of moral principles and Christian precepts. 4.
19. Muktá Byábasáyi Banik; the Pearl-Seller. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. A Christian allegory. 1.
20. Nágopákhyán; Stories of Serpents. By ditto. 4.
21. Páper Danda; Punishment of Sin. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. 4.
22. Param Charit; the Sacred Memoir. By Rev. W. R. James. A brief account of Jesus Christ. 4.
23. Rájopákhyán; Stories of Kings. By the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Anecdotes of kings, like that of Canute and his courtiers, illustrative of moral and religious principles for the regulation of human conduct. 4.
24. Sangit Kusumábali. Part II. Flowers of Song. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. Christian Songs. 1.
25. Ditto. Part III. By ditto. 1.

26. Sánti Ratnákar; "The Illustrated Scripture Lessons." By the Rev. J. Whitney. 1.
27. Sástriya Drishtánta Manjari; A Collection of Scripture Parables. By the Bible Translation Society. 2.
28. Satya Hari; The True Saviour. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. Says that the name Hari, which means destroyer of sins, is a misnomer when applied to Krishna, but forms a correct designation of Christ. 1.
29. Susamáchár Ki? What is the Gospel? By Amritalál Náth. 3.
30. Swarga Játrá; Journey to Heaven. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. Closely resembles *Pilgrim's Progress*. 2.
31. Tattwa Sopán; the Ladder of Inquiry. By Rev. W. A. Hobbs. Contains 78 questions concerning Christianity, with answers. 3.
32. Thákurdádár Galpa; Grandfather's Tale. Author's name not given. The story of a little school-boy who brings himself into trouble by breaking the 5th commandment. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Age teto Sesh Mithe; "First Bitter, Then Sweet." By Panchánan Biswás. Means that the path of virtue is painful at first, but delightful in the end. (Second.) 1.
2. Akasmát Bajrághát; "the Thunderbolt." By ditto. (Second.) 1.
3. Gita Ratna; Gems of Song. By Madhusudan Sarkár. (Seventh.) 2.
4. Ditto ditto. Author's name not given. (Third.) 4.
5. Hindu Lokeder Prati Nibedana; An Appeal to Hindus. By R. M. Lawrence. (Second.) 3.
6. Jishu Khrister Barnaná; A Description of Jesus Christ. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Fourth.) 1.
7. Káler Háte Jete Habe; "Death is Certain." (Second.) 1.
8. Khrista Ke? What think ye of Christ? By Rev. J. Vaughan. Explains the mission and divinity of Christ, &c. (Second.) 3.
9. Khrista Sangit; Christian Songs. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Second.) 1.
10. Muktimimánsá; On Salvation. Author's name not given. (Second.) 4.
11. Páper Utpatti o Nás; "Sin, its Origin and Antidote." By Rev. G. H. Rouse. (Second.) 1.
12. Prasnottar-Krame Khrista-dharma Sikshá; a Catechism of Christian Doctrine. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. (Number of the edition not given.) 4.
13. Pratimá Pujá; Idol Worship. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Second.) 2.
14. Rin Parisodha; the Debt Forgiven. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
15. Sástriya Báni; Scripture Passages. By ditto. (Second.) 2.

(3.)—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Adhyátmatattwa o Brahma Sádhan; Subjective Philosophy and the Knowledge of Brahma. By Bijaya Krishna Goswámi. Explains in a popular form the Hindu method of fitting the body and soul for spiritual contemplation or *Joga*, the point chiefly attended to being how the bodily senses and appetites should be subdued. 1.
2. Baisnabáchár Darpana. Part. I. The Mirror of a Baisnab's Duties. By Nabadwipa Chandra Goswámi. Explains the religious duties of Baisnabas, including spiritual initiation, religious education, the performance of prayers, the study of the history of Krishna and Rádhá, and the use to be made of it, &c. 3.
3. Bálir Pinda o Shiba Rámer Juddha; the Funeral Cake of Sand and the War between Shiba and Ráma. By Lakshman Chandra Sarman. Contains the story of the funeral cake of sand offered by king Ráma in the course of his residence in the forest on account of the death of his father king Dasaratha, &c. 2.
4. Gopana-bihár. Part IV. The Unpublished Published. By Iswa-Chandra Sarkár. Mythical stories relating to Krishna and Balarám. 1.
5. Ditto. Part V. Ditto. By ditto. 1.
6. Kali Agaman; the Advent of the Kali Yuga. By Srikrishna Dás. Describes the sinful character of the Kali Yuga, and recommends the practice of Baisnabism as the only means of preserving purity in an impure world. 1.
7. Kalyánkalpataru; the Source of Blessings. By Kedár Náth Datta. Pieces of poetry inculcating faith in, and love for, Krishnar, &c. 4.
8. Manasá-mangala; the Auspicious story of Manasá. The Hindu Goddess of Serpents. By Iswar Chandra Sarkár. 2.
9. Mangalchandir Pánchálí; Metrical story of the Hindu Domestic Goddess Mangalchandi. By Kunja Bihári Banik. 1.
10. Panchabati-tattwa; the Truth about *Panchabati*. By Káshi Náth Dás Gupta. Brings forward texts from the *Tantras* and *Puranas* to show that the best form of death, that, namely, which brings happiness in after-life, is death at the foot of certain trees (the *bel*, the *aswathya*, &c.), which are styled *Panchabati* in the religious books of the Hindus. 2.
11. Prabhás sastha Khanda; the Story of Prabhas in six parts, together forming one volume. By Iswar Chandra Sarkár. Prabhás is one of the places rendered sacred in Hindu mythology by important associations connected with the name and history of Krishna. 4.
12. Paramánanda Bahurangisár; Paramánanda's Essence of Religion. By Paramánanda Mathurá Swámi. Describes the process by which the mind and body can be so controlled as to produce an ecstatic condition of the soul. 3.
13. Sahajánanda Padábali; Songs that will Easily Delight the Mind. By Jayakrishná Deb Sarma. A collection of songs expressive of the

religious views and aspirations of the sect which goes by the name of *Kartábhajá* and which has its head-quarters at Ghoshpara, a small village in the district of Nuddea. 2.

14. Sáradá-Mangal. Part II. An Account of the Auspicious Worship of Durgá. By Shib Chandra Sen. Gives a brief summary of the Rámáyana. 3.
15. Satyanárayáner Pánchali; a Metrical account of the Worship of Satyanáráyana. By Mahesh Chandra Dás De. 4.
16. Srimadbhágbat-sár; Essence of the Great Work called Srimadbhágbat. By Mádhab Achárjya. A brief metrical version of the well-known Sanskrit work, prepared evidently for orthodox readers. 2.
17. Syámakalankni Ráyi. Part I. Rádhá, the Infamous Lover of Krishna. By Iswar Chandra Sarkár. Explains the history of Rádhá and her sister in-law Jatilá, and says that it was only the malice of the latter that calumniated a love which was correct and pure. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Brihat Lakshmi Charitra; a Full Account of the Hindu Goddess of Fortune. By Baikantha Náth Máji. Certain popular and legendary stories illustrative of the power and goodness of the Hindu goddess of fortune (Fifth.) 1.
2. Ditto ditto. By Krishna Kinkar Dás. (Second.) 1.
3. Brihat Nutan Haribhakti Chandriká; a new and large book entitled the Moonlight of Faith in Hari. By Rasik Chandra Ráya. The mythological history of Krishna based upon some of the Puranas. (Second). 2.
4. Prabhás Jajna; the Sacrifice performed at Prabhás. By Bholá Náth Mukherji. (Third) 2.
5. Prabhás Khanda; a book in ten parts describing the career of Krishna, including his Celebration of a Sacrifice at Prabhás. By Iswar Chandra Sarkár. (Third.) 2.
6. Satyanáráyaner Pánchali; a metrical story of the origin and efficacy of the worship of Satyanáráyana. By Ishán Chandra Ráya. (Seventh.) 1.
7. Ditto ditto. By Mahes Chandra Dás De. (Second.) 4.

(4.)—MAHOMETAN.

First Edition.

1. Darbeshdiger Sádhan Pranáli; the manner in which religious devotions are performed by *Dervishes*, or Mahometan monks and ascetics. Part I. By Girish Chandra Sen. Gives the purport of the teachings of Mahometan saints on the manner of preparing the mind for religious culture, praying to God, realising the ideas that are expressed in prayer, &c. 1.

SCIENCE—MATHEMATICAL.

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ganaka; the Calculator. By Akshaya Kumár Banerji. Tables of prices, measures, interest, &c. 4.

2. Grahasphuta Panjiká; Ephemeris. By Rasik Mohan Chatterji. For the year 1802 *Sakabda*. 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Dhárápát; Arithmetical Tables. By Syáma Charan Atarthi. Intended for use in pathsálás. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. By Kunja Bihári Sil. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. By Raj Krishna Sinha. 4.
4. Plen Trikonmiti; Plane Trigonometry. Edited by Bihárilál Majumdár. No change has been made in the nomenclature in use in English works on trigonometry. 1.
5. Sachitra Dhárápát; Arithmetical Tables with Pictures. By Kishori Mohun De. 2.
6. Subhankari. "Indigenous Bengali Arithmetic." By Kshetra Náth Bhattáchárjya. Based upon the well-known rules of Subhankar. 1.
7. Subhankari Dhárápát; Arithmetical Tables according to Subhankar. By Gauri Kánta Ráya. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Dhárápát. Part I. Arithmetical Tables. By Baisnab Charan Sinha. (Third.) 1.
2. Ditto ditto. By Umesh Chandra Bhattáchárjya. (Second.) 2.
3. Ditto. Part III. Ditto. By Benimádhab Bhattáchárjya. (Fourteenth.) 2.
4. Ditto ditto. By Sarat Chandra Sil. (Seventh.) 3.
5. Ditto. Part I. Ditto. Author's name not given. (Third.) 3.
6. Ditto ditto. By Dwáraká Náth Pál. (Fifth.) 3.
7. Euklider Jyámiti; Euclid's Geometry; the first two Books. By Brahma Mohan Mallik. (Eleventh.) 2.
8. Ganit Bijnág; Science of Calculation. By Jaya Gopál Goswámi. (Ninth.) 2.
9. Jamidári Máhájani o Bájár Hisáb; Zemindari, Mahajáni, and Bazaar Accounts. By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji, M.A. (Seventeenth.) 1.
10. Ditto, ditto. By ditto. (Eighteenth.) 3.
11. Kshetra Byábahár o Jarip Sambalit Pátiganit; Arithmetic with Mensuration and Surveying. By Gopal Chandra Banerji. (Eighth). 3.
12. Kshetra Jyámiti, "The First Book of Euclid with Notes and Exercises." By Ráj Mohan De. (Fifth.) 1.
13. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Sixth.) 1.
14. Mánasánka, Part I. Mental Arithmetic for Children. By Gopál Chandra Bánerji. (Sixth.) 1.
15. Ditto. Part IV. Ditto. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
16. Nutan Dhárápát; New Arithmetical Tables. By Bipin Bihári Sil. (Sixth.) 2.
17. Nutan Jamidári eban Máhájani; New Zemindari and Máhájani Accounts. By Abhayá Charan Ráya. (Third.) 2.

18. Parimiti; Mensuration. By Kshetra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Not given.) 1.
19. Ditto ditto. By Hari Charan Ráya. (Third.) 3.
20. Pátiganit; Arithmetic. By Káli Prasanna Gangopádhyáya. (Second.) 1.
21. Ditto ditto. By Sáradá Prasád Sakár. (Sixth.) 4.
22. Sahaj Parimiti; Elementary Mensuration. By Rámeswar Sen. (Second.) 3.
23. Ditto ditto. By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji, M.A. (Seventh.) 3.
24. Suvhankari; Indian Arithmetic. By Gauri Kánta Ráya. (Third.) 2.
25. Subhankari o Mánasánka; Subhankari and Mental Arithmetic. By Kámini Kumár Chakrabarti. (Second.) 4.

SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHERS).—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhubidyá o Padártha Bisayaka Prasnottra; Questions and Answers concerning Physics and Physical Geography. By Abalá Kánta Sen. Compiled from Bábu Rádhiká Prasanna Mukherji's *Bhubidya* and Bábu Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya's *Padártha Bidya*. 4.
2. Padártha Bidyár Saral Prasnottra; Simple Catechism of Physical Science. By Kártik Prasád Páre. A new scientific primer on the properties of matter, the different forms of attraction, exosmosis and endosmosis, motion and its laws, action and re-action, &c. 2.
3. Prákritik Bhugol; Physical Geography. By Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji. Compiled from various standard authorities on the subject on the plan of Professor Geikie's School Edition of Physical Geography. 4.
4. Udbhidbyábachheda Darsan; Analytical Examination of Vegetables, Part I. By Hari Mohan Mukherji. An elementary work on the botanical structure of various Indian plants. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Bastu-bichár; Examination of Objects. By Rámgati Nyáyaratna. Describes the properties of useful mineral and vegetable substances. (Eighteenth.) 2.
2. Padártha Bidyá; Elements of Natural Philosophy. By Akshaya Kumár Datta. Treats of the properties of matter and the fundamental laws of motion. (Twenty-first.) 2.
3. Ditto ditto. By Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Ninth.) 4.
4. Padártha Bidyásár; Catechism of Physical Knowledge. Author's name not given. (Second.) 3.
5. Padártha Bidyasár Prasnottara; ditto. By Dwáraká Náth Pál. Intended for boys reading for the Middle Scholarship Examination. (Second.) 3.
6. Prákritik Bhugol; Physical Geography. By Rádhiká Prasanna Mukherji. (Twelfth.) 1.

7. Prákritik Bhugol; Physical Geography. By Rádhiká Prasanna Mukherji. (Thirteenth.) 2.
8. Prakriti Páth. Part I. Elementary Lessons in Science. By Ráj Krishna Ráya Chaudhuri. (Seventh.) 2.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Fiction.

First Edition.

1. Batris Sinhásan; the Thirty-two Thrones. Edited by Kálidás Kabiráj. A well-known book of stories. 4.
2. Betál Panchabinsati; the Twenty-five Tales of the Demon. Edited by Kálidás Gupta. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Batris Sinhásan; the Thirty-two Thrones. Edited by Kálidás Kabiráj. (Sixth.) 3.

Language.—[*Educational.*]

Primers.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Nutan Sishubodhak; New Infant Instructor. This is the well-known old-fashioned primer. Edited by Bipin Bihári Sil. (Second.) 1.
2. Sishubodhak; The Infant Instructor. The old-fashioned primer. (Third) 1.
3. Ditto ditto ditto. (Fourth.) 1.
4. Ditto ditto ditto. (Not known.) 2.
5. Ditto ditto. Edited by Beni Mádhab Bhattácharjya. (Fourth) 2.
6. Ditto ditto. (Second.) 2.
7. Ditto ditto. (Second.) 2.
8. Ditto ditto. (Not given.) 3.
9. Ditto ditto. (Not given.) 3.
10. Ditto ditto. (Not given.) 3.
11. Ditto ditto. (Not given.) 4.

Law.

First Edition.

1. Act XVIII of 1879. Edited by Kailás Chundra Sing. This is the Legal Practitioners' Act taken from the Government Gazette, and "corrected." 2.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Bidyápati Krita Padábali; Poems or Sonnets by Bidyápati. Edited by Akshaya Chandra Sarkár. 4.
2. Bidyá Sundara. By Bhárat Chandra Ráya. 3.

3. Chandidás Krita Padábali; Poems or Sonnets by Chandidás. Edited by Akshaya Chandra Sarkár. 4.
4. Gobindadás Krita Padábali; Sonnets by Gobindadás. Edited by ditto. 4.
5. Kabikankan Chandi; the Story of Chandi or Durgá. By Kabi kankan. Edited by ditto. 4.
6. Sangit Sár Sangraha; a Collection of Songs. Edited by Balái-Chánd Gosain. A collection of current songs relating to religion and love. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Annadá-mangal, Bidya-Sundar, &c. By Bhárat Chandra Ráya (Second.) 4.
2. Bidyá-Sundar. By Bhárat Chandra Ráya. (Second.) 1.
3. Bidyá-Sundar. By ditto. (Not given.) 4.
4. Gáyan Hrid Kumud; the Delight of the Singer's Heart. By Bansidhar Sarman. A collection of old songs descriptive of the loves of Krishna and Rádhá. (Not known.) 2.
5. Gobindadáser Ekánna Pada; the Fifty-one Sonnets of Gobindadás. (Seventh.) 3.
6. Kabikankan Chandi of Mukundarám Chakrabarti. Edited by Bhajahari Tarkabáchaspati. (Second.) 1.
7. Páncháli; Song and Metrical Recitation. By Dásarathi Raya. Part V. (Sixth.) 2.
8. Ditto ditto. Part. VI. (Eighth.) 2.

RELIGION.—[HINDU.]

First Edition.

1. Brihat Sapta Kánda Rámáyana; the Rámáyana complete in seven books. By Krittibás. 2.
2. Ditto ditto. 4.
3. Duti Sambád; the Message brought by the Female Emissary. 2.
4. Manasár Bhásan; the Story of the Goddess of Serpents. By Kshamánanda Dás. 2.
5. Ditto ditto. 4.
6. Manosikhá; Mental Instruction. By Premánanda Dás. An orthodox work pointing out the worthlessness of earthly interests and recommending life-long devotion to Krishna. 2.
7. Nárad Sambád; Information communicated to the Sage Nárada by Krishna. By Krishna Dás. 2.
8. Rámáyana Uttará Kánda; The Last Book of the Rámáyana by Krittibás. 1.
9. Sachitra Rámáyana; an illustrated edition of the Rámáyana of Krittibás. Part I. Edited by Durgá Charan Gupta. 4.
10. Swapna Parba; the section of the Mahábhárat which describes the meanings of dreams. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Ati Brihat Rámáyana Sapta Kánda; The Rámáyana complete in seven books. By Krittibás. (Second.) 2.
2. Ditto ditto. (Third. 4.
3. Bhakti-tattwa-sár; Essence of Faith and Devotion. By Narottama Dás. A Baisnaba work. (Not given.) 3.
4. Ditto. ditto. (Not given.) 4.
5. Brihat Mahábhárat Astádas Parba; Kashriám Dás's Mahábhárat in eighteen books. (Second.) 4.
6. Brihat Sapta Kánda Rámáyana; Krittibás's Rámáyana in seven books. (Second.) 1.
7. Dhruba-Charitra; the Story of the Boy-Saint Dhruba. A well-known story. (Second.) 1.
8. Jogádyár Bandaná; the Worship of the goddess Jogádyá. (Second.) 3.
9. Mahábhárat Swapna Parba; the Section of the Mahábhárat describing dreams and their meanings. (Not given.) 1.
10. Ditto ditto. (Second.) 3.
11. Manasár Bhásán; the story of the Goddess of Serpents. By Kshamánanda Dás. (Not given.) 1.
12. Ditto ditto. (Not given.) 3.
13. Manosikshá. By Premánanda Dás. Mental Instruction. Not given.) 3.
14. Muktálatábali; the Bush of Pearl-producing Creepers. (Second.) 2.
15. Nárad Sambád. By Krishna Dás. Information communicated to the sage Krishna by the god Krishna. (Fourth.) 1.
16. Padma Purán; One of the Eighteen *Puránas*. (Not given.) 1.
17. Rámáyana Lanká Kánda. By Krittibás. The War Canto from Karittibás's Rámáyana. (Not given.) 1.
18. Ditto ditto. (Second.) 1.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

Fiction.

First Edition.

1. Galibarer Bhraman Britttánta; Gulliver's Travels. No. 1. Translated by Apurba Krishna Chaudhuri, L. M. S. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. No. 2. 3.
3. Ditto ditto. No. 3. 3.
4. Ditto ditto. No. 4. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. No. 5. 4.
6. Sachitra Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani. Vol. VI. The Illustrated Arabian Nights. Translated by Satya Charan Gupta. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Kádambari (a name). Translated by Tárá Sankar Tarkaratna. (Fifteenth.) 4.

History.

First Edition.

1. Rájasthán. Part I. Translated by Durgá Charan Banerji. This is a literal Bengali prose translation of Tod's Rájasthán. 1.
2. Ditto. Part II. Ditto. 1.

Language—[*Educational.*]

Readers.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kathámálá; a Collection of Fables from Æsop. Translated by Iswar Chandra Bidyáságar. (Thirty-first.) 1.
2. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Thirty-second.) 2.
3. Ditto ditto. By ditto. (Thirty-third.) 4.

Law.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Panchávat Gáyid; the Panchávat Guide. Translated by Ráshbihári Biswás. This is a Bengali translation of Act VI (B. C.) of 1870, with notes. (Fourth.) 2.

Medicine—[*Native.*]

First Edition.

1. Chakradatta. Part II. A Hindu work on Medicine. Translated by Abhayánanda Gupta. 2.
2. Susruta; a Hindu work on Medicine. Translated by Ambiká Charan Banerji. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Sar-Kaumudi; the Essence of the Moonlight. Translated by Ananda Chandra Banerji. This is a Bengali translation of a Sanskrit work on medicine, entitled *Chikitsá Darpan.* (Not given.) 3.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Lyttoniana. By Adhharlál Sen, B. A. A free translation of some passages in the works of Lord Lytton. 1.
2. Meghaduta; the Cloud Messenger. No. 1. Translated by Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárjya. This is a Bengali translation of Kálidás's celebrated poem. 4.
3. Rámáyana. Part III. Nos. 2 to 5 (together.) Translated by Raj Krishna Ráya. The Aranya Kánda is brought to a close in this volume. 2.
4. Tráyayana. Part I. The Iliad in Bengali. Translated by Girish Chandra Mukherji. 1.
5. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 2.

Religion.

(1.)—Bráhma.

First Edition.

1. Prabachanábali; Maxims and Sayings. By Girish Chandra Sen. Religious maxims translated from the Koran and published by the Bráhma Samáj of India. 1.

(2.)—Christian.

First Edition.

1. Dharma-pustaker Antabhág; the New Testament. Translated by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. By ditto. This is described as a translation from the Greek Bible. 3.
3. Ditto ditto. By ditto. 3.
4. Gita Sanhitá; the Psalms of David. By the Rev. J. Whitney. 2.
5. Jishur Rakta; the Blood of Jesus. Translated by S. C. Banerji. Translated from an English work by the Rev. William Reid. 2.
6. Lukha Likhita Susamáchár; the Gospel of St. Luke. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. 1.
7. Mathi Likhita Susamáchár; the Gospel of St. Matthew. Translated by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. 4.
8. Methodist Samájer Niyamábali; Rules of the Methodist Church. Translated by the Rev. J. Whitney. This is a Bengali translation of the rules framed by, and bearing the signatures of, John and Charles Wesley, and dated May 1743. 4.
9. Salomaner Hitopades; the Proverbs of Solomon. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. 3.

(3.)—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Brihat Nutan Mahábhárat khila Haribansa Parba; the new full History of the Dynasty of Hari, forming a part of the Mahábhárata. Translated by Bholá Náth Mukherji. 1.
2. Gadyánubádita Mahábhárata; the Mahábhárata translated into Bengali prose. Part I. By Káli Prasanna Banerji. 1.
3. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 1.
4. Ditto ditto. Part III. By ditto. 1.
5. Ditto ditto. Part IV. By ditto. 2.
6. Ditto ditto. Part V. By ditto. 3.
7. Ditto ditto. Part VI. By ditto. 4.
8. Ditto ditto. Part VII. By ditto. 4.
9. Gadya Srimadbhágbhat; the Srimadbhágbhat in Prose. No. 2. By Dinanáth Majumdár. 1.
10. Ditto ditto. No. 3. By ditto. 4.
11. Haribansa; the Dynasty of Hari. Part IV. Translated by Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárjya. 4.
12. Ditto ditto. Part V. By ditto. 4
13. Mahábhárata Haribansa; the History of the House of Krishna. Part I. By ditto. 2.

14. Mahábhárata Haribansa; the History of the House of Krishna. Part II. By Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárjya. 3.
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16. Manusanhitá; the Institutes of Manu. Part III. Translated by Prasanna Kumár Bidyáratna. 3.
17. Ditto ditto. Part IV. By ditto. 3.
18. Manu-sanhitá; Institutes of Manu. Parts V and VI (together). By ditto. 4.
19. Ditto ditto. Part VII. By ditto. 4.
20. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 2.
21. Padma Purán; One of the 18 Puránas. No. 36. Translated by Rohininandan Sarkár. 4.
22. Ditto ditto. No. 37. By ditto. 4.
23. Ditto ditto. No. 38. By ditto. 4.
24. Ditto ditto. No. 39. By ditto. 4.
25. Ditto ditto. No. 40. By ditto. 4.
26. Ditto ditto. No. 41. By ditto. 4.
27. Ditto ditto. No. 42. By ditto. 4.
28. Ditto ditto. No. 43. By ditto. 4.
29. Ditto ditto. No. 44. By ditto. 4.
30. Ditto ditto. No. 45. By ditto. 4.
31. Rámáyana. Part VII. Translated by Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárjya. 2.
32. Srimadbdághat. Part I. Translator's name not given. 4.
33. Yajur Veda Sanhitá. Nos. 34, 35, and 36 (together). Translated by Satyabrata Sámasrami. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Gadya Mahábhárata; Mahábhárata in prose. Part VI. Translated by Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Third.) 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Part VII. By ditto. (Third.) 1.
3. Ditto ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. (Third.) 1.
4. Ditto ditto. Part IX. By ditto. (Third.) 1.
5. Gadya Mahábhárata; Mahábhárata in Prose. Part X. Translated by Jaga Mohan Tarkálankár. (Third.) 2.
6. Ditto ditto. Part XI. By ditto. (Third.) 2.
7. Ditto ditto. Part XII. By Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Third.) 3.
8. Ditto ditto. Part XIII. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
9. Ditto ditto. Part XIV. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
10. Ditto ditto. Part XV. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
11. Ditto ditto. Part XVI. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
12. Ditto ditto. Part XVII. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
13. Ditto ditto. Part XL. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
14. Ditto ditto. Part XLI. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
15. Ditto ditto. Part XLII. By Jaga Mohan Tarkálankár. (Second.) 1.
16. Ditto ditto. Part XLIII. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
17. Ditto ditto. Part XLIV. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
18. Ditto ditto. Part XLV. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
19. Ditto ditto. Part XLVI. By Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Second.) 3.

20. Gadya Mahábhárata; Mahábhárata in prose. Part XLVII. By Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárjya. (Second.) 3.
21. Ditto ditto. Part XLVIII. By ditto. (Second.) 3.
22. Ditto ditto. Part XLIX. By ditto. (Second.) 3.
23. Ditto ditto. Part L. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
24. Ditto ditto. Part LI. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
25. Gádyánubádita Mahábhárata; Mahábhárata translated into prose. Part I. By Káli Prosanna Bhattáchárjya. (Second.) 2.
26. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
27. Ditto ditto. Part III. By ditto. (Second.) 4.
28. Purán-sangraha Mahábhárata; Pauranik collection. The Mahábhárata. No. I. By the late Káli Prasanna Sinha. (Third.) 3
29. Ditto ditto. No. II. By ditto. (Third.) 3.
30. Ditto ditto. No. III. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
31. Ditto ditto. No. IV. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
32. Ditto ditto. No. V. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
33. Ditto ditto. No. VI. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
34. Ditto ditto. No. VII. By ditto. (Third.) 4.
35. Ditto ditto. No. VIII. By ditto. (Third.) 4.

SCIENCE—[MATHEMATICAL.]

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Jyámiti Prabesh; the Elements of Euclid, Book I. Translated by Srináth Chand and Srináth Bhattáchárjya. 3.
2. Lilábati (a name). Translated by Ráya Gobinda Mohan Bidyábinod. This is a Bengali translation of the celebrated work on arithmetic by Bháskaráchárjya. 4.

PART IV.—ENGLISH.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

First Edition.

1. Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I. By Benimádhab Banerji. This is a brief memoir reprinted from the *Oriental Miscellany*. 4.
2. Rájá Rámmohan Ráya. By the Rev. K. S. Macdonald. Presents the great Indian reformer in the light of a man who, though thoroughly Christian in belief, dared not openly embrace the religion of Christ for fear of losing the large property he had inherited from his ancestors. 1.
3. The Life of Bábu Syámá Charan Sarkár Bidyábhusana. By Narendra Náth Sen. Bábu Syámá Charán Sarkár is the author of the *Byábastha Darpan*, and was lately Chief Interpreter to the High Court. 3.
4. The Life of Diwán Rámkamal Sen. By Pyári Chánd Mitra. Diwán Rámkamal Sen, the founder of the well-known Sen family of Colootola in Calcutta, rose from a very obscure situation to a position of great influence and respectability in Calcutta

society. He was the author of a large dictionary of the English and Bengali languages, which is acknowledged to be a work of great labour and erudition. 4.

5. The Life of Háji Mahammad Mohsin. By Mahendra Chandra. Mitra, M.A. This is an interesting memoir of the founder of the Mahammad Mohsin Fund. 2.

Other Editions.

1. "Early Called Home;" In Memory of Mrs. Grant. By the Rev. J. W. Thomas. (Second.) 2.

FICTION.

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4. Ditto ditto. Translated by ditto. 3.
5. Mathi Rachita Susamáchár; the Gospel of St. Matthew. Translated by ditto. 1.
6. Ditto ditto. Translated by ditto. 3.
7. Romianko Pawal Prerit-ki Patri; Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Translated by ditto. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Dharma Pustak ká Anta Bhág; the New Testament. Translated by the Bible Translation Society. (Fourth.) 3.

SCIENCE.—MATHEMATICAL.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Euklid ká Jyámiti Tattwa; Euclid's Geometry. Translated by Sajibanlál, B.A. Book I. Part I. With notes. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Book I, Parts I and II. Translated by ditto. 3.

SCIENCE.—NATURAL AND OTHERS.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Prakriti Páth; Elementary Lessons in Science. Translated by Badrináth Tewári. This is a translation of Bábu Rájkrishna Ráya Chaudhuri's *Prakriti Páth* in Bengali. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Prakriti Páth; Elementary Lessons in Science. Translated by Badrináth Tewári. This is a translation of Bábu Rájkrishna Ráya Chaudhuri's *Prakriti Páth* in Bengali. (Second.) 2.

PART VII.—MONDARI.

SECTION 1.—TRANSLATION.

RELIGION.—[*Christian.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Márka Olákada Mangala Samáchár; the Gospel of St. Mark. Translated by the Calcutta Bible Society. (Second.) 3.

PART VIII.—MUSULMANI-BENGALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

FICTION.

First Edition.

1. Bebhásnámá; the Story of Bebhás. By Shaik Zamal-uddin. The story is similar to that of Gulwa Sanuwar. 1.
2. Chámane Náo Báhar; the New Spring in the Flower Garden. By Maniruddin. A story of love constructed on the plan of *Bidya-Sundar*. 3.

3. Guleh Sonáhur Chandramukhi; the Story of Guleh Sonáhur and Chandramukhi. By Basiruddin. A story of love. 1.
4. Hekáyut Sáleha; a Story of a Virtuous Woman. By Munshi Abdur Rahman. A chaste woman is represented as valiantly defending her chastity against violent attacks upon it, and receiving ultimately signal marks of divine grace. 4.
5. Lalbanu Shaha Zamal; the Story of the Two Lovers Lalbanu and the Prince Zamal. By Sheik Romzan Ali. 1.
6. Prembáhár Ajijiya. By Khondkar Aziz-ur-Rahman. A story in which supernatural agencies play an important part.
7. Puthi Karimunnessa; the Story of Karimunnessa. By Mahomed Taz. Karimunnessa is an unchaste wife who kills her husband. 2.
8. Puthi Máyárasi; the Story of Máyárasi. By Munshi Abdul Karim. A story of love. 3.
9. Sháhá Peri-o-Mallik Jádár Puthi; the Story of Shaha Peri and Mallik Jádá. By Dulámiyá. A story of love. 4.
10. Sirin Furhad; the Story of Sirin and Furhad. By Taz-uddin Khan and Qazi Raihan-ud-din. 1.
11. Tumimgulal Chaitan Silal; these are the names of the Hero and Heroine of the story. By Muhummád Azar Hossein. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Guleh Hormuz; the Story of Gul and Hormuz. By Khondkar Shumsher Ali. (Not given.) 1.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Duláduliner Khelá; Of the Bridegroom and Bride. By Munshi Golam Maula. A thoroughly immoral work. 3.
2. Nutan Nuseehut-ul-Momenin; Advice for Musulmans. By Abdur Rahman. Advice on points of social, moral, and religious interest given in some instances by means of stories. 4.
3. Puthi Sahar Charit; Of the twelve months, &c. By Asad Ali. Contains descriptions of the twelve months, of the character of *fakirs*, of religious meditation with suspended breath, &c. 2.
4. Samareh Sulehin; Stories of Virtuous Men. By Mahomad Abdul Gunny. 4.
5. Terasuddi Puthi; Of the 13th Century, Hegira. By Fyezuddin Munshi. Gives a picture of the depravity and degeneracy of the present age. 2.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Ketab Mahabbatnámá; the Story of Mohabet. By Mahammad Hatem. The Bibilical Story of Joseph and Zuleikha. 3.

Religion.—Christian.

First Edition.

1. Ibráhimer Bayán: the Story of Abraham. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Amár Kech'chha; My Own Story. By B. B. Sháhá. The story of a Sylhet Musulman who became a convert to Christianity. (Second.) 3.
2. Gunaha-o-Naját; Sin and Salvation. By the Calcutta Christian tract and Book Society. Explains the Christian scheme of salvation, and denies the mission of Mahomet. (Second.) 4.

(B).—Musulman.

First Edition.

1. Ahakam Salat; Description of the *Namaz.* By Mahammad Fyez-uddin. Describes how the *Namaz* should be performed. 2.
2. Asrar-u-Salát; Revelation of Facts and Truths regarding the *Námáz.* Author's name not given. Describes how prayers should be recited. 2.
3. Eksa Tris Faraz; One hundred and Thirty Indispensable Items. By Mahammad Khater. According to the Mahomedan religion the body requires purification before prayers, &c. This work describes 130 points in the purificatory process, the omission of any one of which would render the entire process incomplete and inefficacious. 2.
4. Hedayet-ul-Islam; Guide for Musulmans. By Mahammad Khater. Gives formulas for recitation by Musulmans on the occasion of washing the hands, feet, eyes, ears, &c., before reading the *Námáz,* &c. 4.
5. Jáoáher Muknun; Undiscovered Jewels. By Abdul Gunny Khan. Religious advice based on the Korán. 1.
6. Jáoáherel Muslemin; The Essence of Mahomedanism. By Mir Imdad Ali. Religious precepts illustrated by stories. 1.
7. Kerámate Emámáyen; the Miracles performed by the Imams Hassen and Hossein. By Munshi Abdur Rahman. 3.
8. Misbahal Muslemin; the Lamp of the Musulmans. By Abbas Ali. Precepts of the Mahomedan religion, stories illustrative of those precepts, and legal principles based upon that religion. 1.
9. Najatual Muslemin; Salvation for Musulmans. By Muhammad Fyezuddin. Treats of certain sins, such as incontinence, of the death of those who live virtuous lives and those who live sinful lives, &c. 1.
10. Tambihutunnessa; Warning to Females. By Maleh Mahammad. Gives moral and religious advice to Musulman women in the shape of stories, &c. 2.

11. Tiyhiz Takfin; Of Funeral Ceremonies. By Sheik Golam Maulá. Describes the acts which are to be performed after the death of a Musulman up to his interment. 3.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Fiction.

First Edition.

1. Abu Samar Puthi; the Story of Abu Sama. By Zain-ul-Abedin. 1.
2. Amir Hamziar Puthi; the Story of Amir Hamza. By Garibulla. 2.
3. Hátemtáyi. By Muhummad Syud Hamza. 4.
4. Jaiguner Puthi; the Story of Jaigun. By Syud Hamza. 4.
5. Jungnámá; the Story of the War. By Munshi Yakub. 2.
6. Layela Muznu; the Story of the Two Lovers Layela and Muznu. By Mahomed Khater. 1.
7. Nek Bibir Kechchha; the Story of Nek Bibi. By Garibulla. 2.
8. Sonábháner Puthit; the Story of Sonábhnán. 1.
9. Sujja-ujál Bibir Puthi; the Story of the Lady who was Bright as the Sun. 1.
10. Yusuf Zuleikha; the Story of Joseph and Zuleikha. By Garibulla. 2.
11. Ditto, ditto. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Amir Hamzar Puthi; the Story of Amir Hamza. (Second.) 1.
2. Goleh Bakáwáli. By Munshi Iraduț-ulla. (Not known.) 2.
3. Imamchurir Puthi; Story describing the Abduction of the Imams. (Second.) 2.
4. Jaiguner Puthi; the Story of Jaigun. (Not known.) 3.
5. Jangnamar Puthi; the Story of the War. (Second.) 3.
6. Lalmaner Puthi; the Story of Lalman. (Not known.) 1.
7. Sonábháner Puthi; the Story of Sonábhán. (Not known.) 1.
8. Sujja-ujál Bibir Puthi; the Story of the Lady who was Bright as the Sun. (Second.) 2.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Solemáni Tálenámá; Solomon's Book of Fate. By Golam Ferid. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Murshednamar Puthi; Advice to be followed, by Ebadut. Advice on a variety of points, moral, religious, domestic, &c. (Unknown.) 3.
2. Sayetnamah; an Astrological Treatise. By Golam Ferid. Astrological rules for determining auspicious moments for the transactions of business, &c. (Second.) 1.

Religion.—Musulman.

First Edition.

1. Hazar Musala; One thousand Questions. By Garibulla. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bedarul Gafelin; Awaking the Negligent. (Not given.) 2.
2. Iblisnamar Puthi; the Story of Iblis, or Satan. (Not given.) 3.
3. Nur-ul-Imaner Puthi; the Light of Faith, by Mahomed Danesh. (Not known.) 4.
4. Wafutnamar Puthi; Of the Death of Mahomet, by Rezá-Ulla. (Unknown.) 3.

SECTION 3.—TRANSLATIONS.

RELIGION.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. Injiler Khabar; Gospel Message. Translated by the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. 2.
2. Mathi Rasul Lekhá Injil Ketab; the Gospel written by St. Matthew. Translated by the Calcutta Bible Society. 3.

PART IX.—PERSIAN.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

FICTION.

First Edition.

Dástán-i-Solehman; the Story of Solomon. By Maulvi Mirza Mahomed. The great Persian Hero Rustum, whose arms were victorious everywhere, is represented as sustaining a defeat in an attack upon the Jewish King Solomon. The moral of the story is that bodily power is inferior to the power which is supported by the grace and favour of God. 4.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

PRIMER.

First Edition.

1. Insha; Composition. By Hossein Buksh. Forms of letters. 1.

POETRY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ma Muquimán; a Poetical Reader. Author's name not given. 4.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica; Akbarnamah. Vol. II. Fasc. IV. Edited by Maulvi Abdur Rahim. 1.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

READERS.

First Edition.

1. Nuskeh Tálimiyá; Reader for Beginners. By Abdul Aziz. In the form of a catechism. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Nuskeh Tálimiyá; Reader for Beginners. By Abdul Aziz. (Fourth.) 2.

POETRY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Kureema; O! the Merciful. By Shaik Sadi. A well-known Persian book of verse containing moral instruction. It is a popular school-book. 2.

PART X.—SANSKRIT.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

(1.)—DICTIONARIES.

First Edition.

1. Báchaspatya; a large Sanskrit Dictionary. Part XIV. By Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Part XV. By ditto. 4.

(2.)—GRAMMAR.

First Edition.

1. Mugdhabodh-sár; Essence of the Sanskrit Grammar called Mugdhabodh. By Girish Chandra Bidyáratna. Based upon Bopadeb's celebrated work. The author has omitted such of Bopadeb's rules as are particularly difficult, and presented his easier portions in such a form and with such explanatory notes as would be likely to convert a most difficult study into one comparatively lighter and less laborious. 2.

(3.)—KEY.

First Edition.

1. Byutpádiká; a Treatise showing the Derivation, Composition, &c., of Words. Second half. By Kailas Chandra Bhattáchárjya. This is a key to a well-known school-book, *Rijupáth, Part III.* 3.

(4.)—PRIMER.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Sanskrita Shikshá-Manjarí; Sanskrit First Book. Part I. By Jibánanda Bidyáságar. (Third.) 4.

(5.)—Readers.

First Edition.

1. Satsandarbha; Good Selections. Part III. By Jaya Gopál Goswámi. Consists of selections from standard Sanskrit works. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Rijupátham; Easy Reader. Part I. By Iswar Chandra Bidyáságar. (Nineteenth.) 2.
2. Ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. (Fifteenth.) 2.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Prábodh Panchabinsáti; Twenty-five Wholesome Precepts. By Káshishwar Bhattácharjya. 4.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Dasánanbadhkábyam; Poem describing the Destruction of Rábán. By Jogendra Náth Tarkcahurámani. Válmiki's *Rámáyan* in a condensed form. 1.
2. Kabitá-sátakam; One Hundred Stanzas. By Chandra Kánta Bidyáratna. Poems on a variety of subjects. 2.
3. Lakshmishwar-champu; a Poem in Champu metre in praise of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga. By Romá Bai. 1.
4. Pándubansa; the Dynasty of Pándu. Part I. By Jadunáth Kabibhushan. Relates the story of king Pándu and his five sons. The Poem is of course based upon the Mahábhárat. 2.

Religion.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1 & 2. Kályárchana Chandrika; the Worship of the goddess Káli. Parts VI and VII. By Nilkamal Láhiri. 1.

3. Mánasa Pujá; Mental Worship. By Dinanáth Basu. Hymns to Shib and Durgá in which ceremonialism is simply imagined instead of being expressed by means of material objects. It is believed that the great Sankaráchárjya first conceived this form of worship. 1.
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5. Radhapremamritam; the Nectar of Radha's Love. By Mohini Mohan Láhiri. 3.
6. Sarba Deb Debi Pujar Paddhati; Procedure for the Worship of all gods and goddesses. By Dinanáth Bhattácharjya. 4.
7. Stabamrita Lahari; Waves of the Nectar of Prayer. Part I. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. A collection of hymns in praise of certain Hindu deities. 4.
8. Vishnu Pujá o Tarpan Bidhi; Procedure to be followed in the Worship of Vishnu and in offering Libations of Water and *teee* to deceased Ancestors. By Jagach'chandra Chakrabarti. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Brata-málá; Collection of *Bratas*. Compiled by Nandakumar Kabiráj. *Bratas*, or religious ceremonies of the nature of vows, are performed chiefly by Hindu women. (Third.) 3.

SECTION 2.—REPUBLICATIONS.

DRAMA.—[*ducational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sakuntala. Edited by Jibananda Bidyásagar. 4.

FICTION.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Hitopades; Salutary Advice. Edited by Jagan Mohan Tarkálankár Vishnu Sarma's celebrated work. 3.

LAW.

First Edition.

1. Dattak Didhiti; a Treatise on the Hindu Law of Adoption, by Ananta Bhatta. Edited by Upendra Náth Bidyábinod 2.

MEDICINE.—[*Native.*]

First Edition.

1 & 2. Charak Sanhitá; Instititutes of Charak. Nos. 11 and 12. Edited by Gangadhar Ráya. 1.
3 & 4. Ditto ditto. Nos. 13 and 14. Edited by ditto. 2.
5 to 7. Ditto ditto. Part II. Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Edited by ditto. 3.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Edition.

1. Pátanjal Darsan; the Pátanjal Philosophy. Edited by Jibananda Bidyáságar. 4.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Rámáyan. Part VIII. Edited by Mahim Chandra Bhattáchárjya. 4.
2. Valmiki Rámáyan. Cantos 58 to 70 of the Bála Kánda. Edited by Káli Mohan Bhattáchárjya. 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Raghubansa, by Kalidas. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Kirátárjuniya; a Poem by Bharabi, describing an encounter between Arjun on one side and Mahadeb in the form of a *Kirat* or huntsman on the other. Editor's name not given. (Second.) 1.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Bájsaneyopanishad. Edited by Gangádhar Kabiratna. One of the Upanishads. 3.
2. Bibliotheca Indica: Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra. Fasc. XI. Edited by Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Fasc. XII. Edited by ditto. 4.
4. Ditto Mimánsá Darsan. Fasc. XV. Edited by Mahes Chandra Nyáyaratna. 2.
5. Gopalsahasranam; the Thousand Names of Gopal or Krishna. Editor's name not given. 1.
6. Kaibalyopanishad. Edited by Gangádhar Kabiratna. One of the Upanishads, with a commentary by the Editor. 3.

7 & 8. Manu-Sanhita; Institutes of Manu. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. 1.

9 to 11. Ditto ditto. Nos. 3 to 5. Edited by ditto. 3.

12. Nityakarma Byábastha Darpan; Mirror of Rules for regulating daily actions. Edited by Kedar Náth Báchaspati. Rules concerning the daily religious acts of a Hindu. 1.
13. Nityakarma Paddhati; Procedure for the performance of Daily Religious Duties. Edited by Bipinbihári Sil. 1.
14. Sráddha Bibek Sangraha; a Treatise on *Sráddhas*. Published by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna. This is a well-known work by Sulpáni. 3.
15. Sriramchandrastabaraj; a Hymn in praise of Ráma. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bhagabatir Sahasranam; One Thousand Names of Bhagabati. Editor's name not given. (Second.) 1.
2. Nutan Nityakarma Paddhati; the new Book of Daily Prayer and Worship. Edited by Harish Chandra Tarkálankár. (Second.) 2.
3. Sri Rádhikár Sahasranám; the Thousand Names of Rádhá. Editor's name not given. (Third.) 3.

SCIENCE.—[*Natural.*]

First Edition.

1. Brihat Sanhitá; the Complete Book of Institutes. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. This is Baraha Mihir's celebrated astrological work. 4.
2. Goládhyáyá; a Treatise on Astronomy. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. This is Bháskaráchárjyá's celebrated work on astronomy. 4.

PART XI.—SANTALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORK.

RELIGION.—[*Christian.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Dharom Serenko Hor Rorte; Sántáli Hymns. By Rev. F. T. Cole. An enlarged edition of Christian Hymns in Sántáli, written in the Roman Character. (Second.) 2.

PART XII.—URDU.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.

First Edition.

1. Andhon ko Ankh; Eyes for the Blind. By Keshabram Bhatt. A farce, describing a dissipated husband whom his wife's entreaties fail to reform, and who is ultimately corrected by his wife carrying on an apparent *liaison* with a person who is in the end found to be a woman. 4.
2. Bimare Bulbul; the Tender Bulbul. By Maulvi Ahmed Hossein. A story of love, of which the heroine is entitled "The tender or delicate *bulbul*," on account of her graceful form. 3.

HISTORY.

First Edition.

1. Tarikh Subeh Behar; the History of Behar. By Maulvi Syud Ali Mahomed. Describes the boundaries and principal towns of Behar, and such of the events of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 as occurred in that province. 4.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

(1.)—DICTIONARY.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Khush Hal-us-Sibiyan; For the Improvement of Boys. By Jagjiban Dás. Contains a certain number of words expressive of the names of things, &c., and their meanings. (Fourth.) 2.

(2.)—GRAMMAR.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Resaleh Qawedeh Urdu; Grammar of the Urdu Language. Part II. By Mirza Nisar Ali Beg. 2.

(3.)—PRIMER.

First Edition.

1. Ketabeh Tahajji Urdu Jawan-me; Urdu Spelling Book. Part I. By the Calcutta School Book Society. 2.

(4.)—READERS.

First Edition.

1. Tuhzeebun Nafoos; Mental Culture. Part I. By Khajeh Syud Mahomed Fukhruddin Hossein, Khan Bahadur. Dialogues between a father and a son on such subjects as good sense, good manners, &c. 4.
2. Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. By ditto. 4.

LAW.

First Edition.

1. Tahrir Benazir Dar Tardid Qanooneh Jaidad Wuqfeh Khandani Ahleh Islam; an Unassailable Argument against the Bill framed with the view of regulating Inheritance among Mahomedans. By Maulvi Zulfuq-qar Haidar. Discusses the Bill introduced into the Viceregal Council by Syud Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., on the subject of the Mahomedan law of inheritance. The writer opposes the Bill and quotes both Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian law to show that it ought not to pass. 2.
2. Tahrir Dilpazir Bajawab Sharyi Wa Qanooni Darbareh Musawadeh Qanoon Jadid; a convincing answer to the Draft Bill, based on the Mahomedan and General Law. By Ahmed Hossein. Ditto. 2.
3. Tahrir Dilpazir Bajawab Istifta Darbareh Musawadeh Qanoon Jádid; a convincing answer to the new Bill. By Maulvi Mahummad Sayid. Ditto. 2.
4. Tardid Musawadeh Qanoon Waqf Khandani Ahleh Islam; Refutation of the Bill relating to the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance. By Gulzar Ali. 2.
5. Ditto ditto. By Samsam-ul-Huq. 2.
6. Tardid Musawadeh Qanooneh Waqf Jaidad Ahleh Islam; Refutation of the Bill relating to the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance. By Hassan Ali. 2.

MEDICINE.—E.

First Edition.

1. Khawas-ul-Ashia; Therapeutics. By Mahomed Sadr-ul-Huq. An allopathic work intended to supply information to many who would appreciate it, but who have now no means of obtaining it. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Darbar Tazeede Turmeem Nahare Zobeida; Proceedings of a Meeting held for the purpose of adopting measures to raise funds in aid of the repairs to the Zobeida Canal at Mecca. By Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur. 3.
2. Izhar-ul-Asrar; Secrets Disclosed. By Farzand Ahmud Suffir. 1.
2. Sangit; Music. By Madan Mohan Bhatt. Rules for singing and playing upon the *Setar*. 4.

4. Tuhzeeb-ul Moqal; Politeness of Language. By Farzand Ahmed Suffir. Contains an answer to a critic who had charged the author with inordinate and blasphemous assumptions. 3.
5. Towzih-ul Maqal; a Critical Work. By Khajeh Syed Mahomed Fukhruddin Hossein, Khan Bahadur. A critique on a work entitled *Mahásharisthánch Khyal* previously published. 4.
6. Triya Charit; the Female Character. Author's name not given. A number of tales related with the object of showing that the female character is based on cunning and depravity. 3.

[*Educational.*]

1. Kumur-ul Islam; the Light of Islam. Part II. By Hussan Ali. Treats of truth. 2.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Guleh Arzu; Unfulfilled Desire. By Syud Mayet Ali. Verses in praise of Ali. The book is so named because the author, though long desirous of writing it, had till now got no time to do so. 1.
2. Motale-ul Anwar; the Place where Light appears. By Farzand Ahmud Suffir. Verses describing the deaths of Ali, Hassan, Hossein, and other Imams. 3.
3. Musnavi-e-Dag-er-Jegur; Verses expressive of mental affliction. By Syud Mahomed Baquer. Verses expressive of grief at separation. 4.

RELIGION.—[*Mahomedan.*]

First Edition.

1. Aqel Ki Tajwiz; Decision of Reason. By Lila Parsad, *alias* Abdul Rahman. An examination of Hinduism and Mahomedanism undertaken with the object of proving the former to be false and the strict monotheism of the latter to be unassailable. 1.
2. Intesar-ul-Islam; Helping the Religion of Islam. By Maulvi Mahomed. Written with the view of settling the question of how a follower of Islam should conduct himself in cases involving differences of opinion among religious doctors. 2.
3. Jalal Mehr e Monir; the Power of the Bright Sun. By Mahammad Ismail. Defends the Musulman practice of celebrating the anniversary of Mahomet's birth by holding large assemblies of the followers of Islam for the purpose of reciting the history of the prophet. The practice requires vindication, because there are among Musulmans many who consider it to be unnecessary and even impious. 1.
4. Nuseehut-ul-Ekhwan; Advice to Brothers. By Wahid-ul-Huq. The idolatrous element in the festival of Mohurrum is condemned. 2.
5. Zufareh Mahammadi; the Victory of Islam. By Maulvi Shujayet Ali. Discusses the leading doctrines of Christianity and Islam, and comes to a conclusion favourable to the latter and adverse to the former. 2.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATION.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

READER.

First Edition.

1. Qatteh Fysala. Translated by Munshi Hossein. This is a translation of such parts of Mr. Forster's "Decision of Character" as were included in the B.A. degree course of the Calcutta University in 1877. 4.

PART XIII.—URIYA.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adarsha Prasnábali; Model Questions. By Bholanáth De and Haris Chandra Sarkár. Questions on geography. 1.
2. Ditto ditto ditto. By ditto. Questions on physical geography. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Saral Bhugol; Easy Geography. By Dwáraká Náth Chakrabarti. (Fourth.) 1.

HISTORY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Model Questions on the History of India. By Bholanáth De and Haris Chandra Sarkár. (Second.) 3.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

(1.)—GRAMMAR.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Utkal Bhásá Byákaran; A Grammar of the Uriya Language. By Pyári Mohan Sen. (Fourth.) 2.

(2.)—PRIMERS.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Barnabijnán; the Knowledge of the Alphabet. Parts I and II together. By Gobinda Chandra Patnáyak. (Eighth.) 3.
2. Barnabodhak; Alphabetical Primer. By Gobinda Rath. (Third.) 4.

(3.)—READER.

First Edition.

1. Prabandhamálá; a Collection of Essays. By Madhusudan Rao. A new reading-book consisting of short biographical notices, descriptions of earthquakes, &c., in Uriya, prose. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PART I.—HINDI, PALI, PRAKRIT, AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION I.—REPUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Rátna Ságar; the Ocean of Gems. Part I. Edited by Pandit Muktikamal. A repertory of information, grammatical, moral, religious, &c., for the followers of the Jaina religion. Compiled from numerous ancient works. 1.

QUINQUE-LINGUAL.

PART I.—BENGALI, ENGLISH, HINDI, PERSIAN, AND URDU.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

GENERAL.

Other than the First Edition.

1. A Vocabulary of 1,000 words for the Higher Standards in Hindustani, Persian, and Bengali. By Munshi Adalut Khan. Something like a pocket dictionary of five languages. (Third.) 3.

UNI-BENGALI PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LAW.

First Edition.

1. Masik La Riporta; Monthly Law Reports. No. 1. Edited by Keshab Chandra Acharjya Chaudhuri and Jádab Chandra Ghosh, B.A., B.L. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, No 2. Edited by ditto. 4.
3. Masik Sankshipta Indiyan La Riporta; a Monthly Digest of Law Reports. Vol III, No. 1. Edited by Rasik Chandra Basu. 2.
4. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3 (together.) Edited by ditto. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, No. 4. Edited by ditto. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Abhas; Glimpse. Edited by Bhuban Mohan Mukherji. It is the object of this small periodical to advocate Hindu orthodoxy and denounce every manifestation of the new enlightened spirit. 1.

2 to 4. Ditto ditto. Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by Chandra Bhushan Mukherji. 2.

5 to 7. Ditto ditto. Nos. 5 to 7. Edited by ditto. 3.

8 to 10. Ditto ditto. Nos. 8 to 10. Edited by ditto. 4.

11. Aburba Rahasya; Wonderful Curiosity. Edited by Harihar Nandi. Mostly confined to humorous papers. 3.
12. Arya Darsan; a Monthly Magazine. Vol. V. Nos. 10 to 12 (together). Edited by Jogendra Náth Bidyábhushan. A first class journal. 2.
13. Ditto ditto. Vol. VI. Nos. 1 and 2 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.
14. Ditto ditto. Vol. VI. No. 3. Edited by ditto. 3.
15. Ditto ditto. Vol. VI. No. 5. Edited by ditto. 4.

16. Arya Prabhá; a Monthly Magazine. Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Rukmini Kanta Thákur. Deals chiefly with subjects relating to ancient India. 2.
17 & 18. Ditto ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by ditto. 3.
19. Bándhab; a Monthly Magazine. Vol. IV, No. 12. Edited by Káli Prasanna Ghosh. Contains a paper on infant education in Bengal based on Herbert Spencer's treatise. 2.
20 & 21. Ditto ditto. Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by ditto. A first class periodical. 3.
22. Banga Darsan; a Monthly Magazine. Vol. VI, No. 12. Editor's name not given. A first class periodical. 1.
23. Ditto ditto. No. 73. Edited by Sanjib Chandra Chatterji. 2.
24 to 26. Ditto ditto. Nos. 74 to 76. Edited by ditto. 3.
27 & 28. Banga Darsan; a Monthly Magazine. Nos. 77 and 78. Edited by Sanjib Chandra Chatterji. 4.
29 to 31. Banga Rahasya; "Bengali Punch." A weekly paper. Parts I to III. Edited by Dwárká Náth Mukherji. Contains notes and articles in a droll style on a variety of topics, social, political, &c. 4.
32 & 33. Bhárat Bhikhárini; India as a Female Beggar. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Hara Kumar Mukerji. Its object is to praise the glories of ancient India and lament its present humiliation. 1.
34. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, No .3. Edited by ditto. 2.
35 to 37. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 4 to 7. Edited by ditto. 3.
38 to 39. Bhárat Darpan; the Mirror of India. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Tárak Náth Bishnu. A pice periodical newly started by the members of an association in Calcutta called the "Young Men's Association." 1.
40 to 44. Bhárati; a First Class Monthly Magazine. Vol. III, Nos. 7 to 11. Edited by Dwijendra Náth Tagore. 1.
45 & 46. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, No. 12, and Vol. IV, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 2.
47 to 50. Ditto ditto. Vol. IV, Nos. 3 to 6. Edited by ditto. 3.
51 to 53. Ditto ditto. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 9. Edited by ditto. 4.
54. Bhárat Suhrid; the Friend of India. A Monthly Magazine. Vol. I, No. 9. Edited by ambiká Charan Ráya. 3.
55 & 56. Biná; the Lute. A Monthly Paper. Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 9. Edited by Ráj Krishna Ráya. 1.
57. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 10 to 12 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.
58. Bisha-bairi; Enemy of Poison. A Monthly Journal. Vol. I, No. 5. Edited by Nandalál Sen. A temperance journal. 3.
59. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. I, No. 6. Edited by ditto. 4.
60. Bishwa-bandhu; the Universal Friend. A Monthly Paper. No. 7. Edited by Kishorilál Ráya. One of the articles contains a rational interpretation of some facts of Hindu mythology, and another gives brief notices of a few Greek philosophers. 4.

61 & 62. Chintá; Thought. A Weekly Paper. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Bhudhar Chatterji. A new pice periodical. 1.

63. Gnan-dipiká; the Lamp of Knowledge. Part V. Edited by Káli Chandra Láhiri. Discusses religious questions in an orthodox style and spirit. The periodical has re-appeared after a year. 3.

64. Jyotiringan; the Glow Worm. A Monthly Paper. Vol. XI, No. 3. Edited by Rev. G. H. Rouse. Tales, poems, &c., chiefly of a moral and religious character. 1.

65 to 67. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. XI, Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by ditto. 2.

68 to 72. Kalpadruma; a High Class Monthly Magazine. Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 5. Edited by Dwáraká Náth Bidyábhushan. 1.

73 & 74. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 6 and 7. Edited by ditto. 2.

75 to 78. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 8 to 11. Edited by ditto. 4.

79. Kalpa-latá; Creeper of Fancy. A Monthly Paper. Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 10 (together). Edited by Tárak Náth Gánguli. This journal seems to be entirely devoted to imaginative literature. 4.

80 to 82. Kalpaná-latiká; Creeper of Fancy. A Monthly Journal Vol. I, Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by Gopál Chandra Datta. Of the same nature as the last-mentioned periodical. 1.

83 to 86. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 5 to 8. Edited by ditto. 2.

87 to 95. Kheyal; Freak. Vol. I, Nos. 11 to 19. Edited by Nandálal Ráya. This is a periodical which seems conducted for the purpose of teaching duty and morality by means of tales and anecdotes of a humorous and sarcastic nature. 1.

96 to 100. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 20 to 24. Edited by ditto. 2.

101 to 103. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by ditto. 3.

104. Ditto ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 4 to 11 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.

105 & 106. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 12 and 13. Edited by ditto. 4.

107. Krishi-tattwa; Art of Agriculture. A monthly paper. Vol. I, Nos. 10 and 11. Edited by Nritya Gopal Chatterji. Deals with Indian agriculture. 1.

108. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, No. 12. Edited by ditto. 1.

109. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. 1.

110. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 3. Edited by ditto. 2.

111 & 112. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by ditto. 4.

113. Kritajnatá-kábya-Kusumopuhár; Presentation of the Poetic Flower of Gratitude. A quarterly paper. Vol. II, No. 1. By Aghor Chundra Ghosh. The revival of this paper is stated to be due to the liberality of Maharáni Swarnamayi, Ç.I., whose virtues will be praised in this journal. 2.

114 & 115. Kusum; the Flower. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by Rádhámádhab Háldár. 4.

116. Láthyausadhi; "The Bengal Blow." A weekly paper. No. 1. Editor's name not given. 4.

117 to 119. Mádhabi; a bi-monthly journal. Part I. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Mahendra Náth Chatterji. 4.

120. Másik Samálochak; the Monthly Reviewer. Vol. 1, Nos. 7 and 8. Edited by Chandra Shekhar Mukherji. A high class periodical. 1.

121 & 122. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 10. Edited by ditto. 2.

123 & 124. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 11 and 12. Edited by ditto. 3.

125. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 4.

126. Naba Bhárati; a monthly journal. Vol. I, No. 2. Edited by Kamalá Kánta Brahmachári. A new periodical consisting chiefly of short paragraphs caricaturing the new social and religious movements of the country. 4.

127. Nalini; a monthly magazine. No. 1. Editor's name not given. Poems, tales, scientific articles, &c. 2.

128 to 130. Ditto ditto. Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Edited by Narendro Náth Basu. 3.

131 to 134. Ditto ditto. Nos. 5 to 8. Edited by ditto. 4.

135 to 142. Panchánanda; a bi-monthly comic journal. Parts 1 to 8. Edited by Indra Náth Banerji. 2.

143. Ditto ditto. Part 9. Edited by ditto. 3.

144. Ditto ditto. Part 10. Edited by ditto. 4.

145 & 146. Prakriti; Nature. A monthly journal. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Káli Prasanna Banerji. Gives much attention to elementary science. 2.

147 & 148. Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 3.

149. Rahasya-manjari; a journal of curiosities; a monthly paper. Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Kedár Náth Chatterji. Contains riddles, enigmas, facetiæ, anecdotes, &c. 4.

150 & 151. Samiran; Wind; a monthly journal. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Editor's name not given. A new periodical chiefly intended for women and village people. 3.

152 to 154. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 3 to 6. Editor's name not given. 4.

155 & 156. Upahár; a Present; a monthly journal. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Kshetra Mohan Banerji. A new periodical containing poems, tales, literary and scientific articles, &c. 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Abalá Bándhab; the Woman's Friend; a monthly journal. Vol. I, Nos. 7 and 8. Edited by Dwáraká Náth Gánguli. 1.

2 to 6. Bámábodhini Patriká; a monthly journal for the instruction of women. Nos. 178 to 182. Edited by Umesh Chandra Datta. 1.
7 to 9. Ditto ditto. Nos. 183 to 185. Edited by ditto. 2.
10 & 11. Ditto ditto. Nos. 186 and 187. Edited by ditto. 3.
12 to 15. Ditto ditto. Nos. 178 A and 188 to 190. Edited by ditto. 4.

MEDICINE.—[*European.*]

First Edition.

1. Chikitsa Tattwa; a monthly journal of medicine and collateral sciences. Vol. V, Nos. 6, 7, and 8 (together). Editor's name not given. Contains an interesting article on the subject of bathing. 1.

RELIGION.

1.—[HINDU.]

First Edition.

1. Dharmabisayak Pratibád. No. 1. Edited by Annadá Prasád Mukherji. This periodical is the organ of a society newly formed at Kalighat near Calcutta under the name of the Hindu Missionary Society, with the object of discussing Hinduism and Christianity and showing the superiority of the former to the latter. 4.
2. Ditto. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.

2.—[CHRISTIAN.]

First Edition.

1 & 2. Hitaishi; the Well-wisher; a monthly journal. Vol. II, Nos. 9 to 12, in two double numbers. Edited by Rev. Pyári Mohan Rudra. Contains a review of the state of society at the birth of Christ and a portion of a memoir of Dr. Duff. 1.
3. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. The memoir of Dr. Duff is continued and a religious tale is begun. 2.
4. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 3 to 5 (together). Edited by ditto. The opening article finds fault with the present system of preaching Christianity to the people of this country and explains how it should be improved. 3.
5 to 9. Khristiya Bándhab; the Christian Friend; a monthly paper. Vol. I, Nos. 9 to 12 in two double numbers, and Vol. II, Nos 1 to 3. Edited by Rev. G. H. Rouse. 1.
10 to 12. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 4 to 6. Edited by Rev. J. W. Thomas. 2.
13 to 15. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 9. Edited by ditto. 3.
16 to 18. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. II, Nos. 10 to 12. Edited by ditto. 4.

PART II.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Law.

First Edition.

1. The Law Review; a Monthly Journal. Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by members of the High Court Bar. Contains Acts of the Legislature, reports of cases decided in India and England, High Court circulars, &c. 2.
2 to 4. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 3.
5. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, No. 5. Edited by ditto. 4.
6 to 8. The Legal Companion; a monthly journal, from Vol. VII, No. 9, to Vol. VIII, No. 2. Edited by Prasanna Kumar Sen. 1.
9 & 10. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
11 to 13. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 5 to 7. Edited by ditto. 3.
14 & 15. Ditto ditto. Vol. III, Nos. 8 to 9. Edited by ditto. 4.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Journal of the Asiatic Society. Vol. XLVIII, Part II. No. 3. Edited by the General Secretary of the Society. 1.
2. Ditto. Vol. XLVIII. Part 1, No. 3. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 1.
3. Ditto. Vol. XLVIII. Part I, No. 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
4. Ditto. Vol. XLIX. Part I, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.
5. Ditto. Vol. XLIX. Part I, No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.
6. Ditto. Vol. XLIX. Part II, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.
7. Ditto. Vol. XLIX. Part II, No. 2 Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 3.
8. Ditto. Extra number to Part I for 1878. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 3.
9. Ditto. Vol. XLIX, Part I, No. 3. Edited by ditto. 4.
10. The Bengal Magazine; a monthly magazine. No. 87. Edited by Rev. Lalbihari De. 1.
11 to 17. Ditto ditto. Nos. 88 to 95. Edited by ditto. 2.
18 to 20. Ditto ditto. Nos. 96 to 98. Edited by ditto. 3.
21 & 22. Ditto ditto. Nos. 99 and 100. Edited by ditto. 4.
23 & 24. The Calcutta Magazine; a monthly journal; for July and August. Edited by Owen Aratoon. 3.
25 & 26. The Calcutta Review; a quarterly journal. Nos. 138 and 139. Edited by James W. Furrell. 1.
27. Ditto ditto. No. 140. Edited by ditto. 2.

28. The Calcutta Review; a quarterly journal. No. 141. Edited by Owen Aratoon. 3.
29. Ditto ditto. No. 142. Edited by ditto. 4.
30. The Indian Forester; a quarterly magazine. Vol. V, No. 3. Edited by J. S. Gamble, M.A., F.L.S. 1.
31. Ditto ditto. Vol. V, No. 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
32. Ditto ditto. Vol. VI, No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.
33. Ditto ditto. Vol. VI, No. 2. Edited by ditto. 4.
34 to 38. The Masonic Herald; a monthly journal of Free-masonry; from November 1879 to March 1880. Edited by W. Burroughs. 1.
39 & 40. Ditto ditto for April and May 1880. Edited by ditto. 2.
41 to 43. Ditto ditto from June to August 1880. Edited by ditto. 3.
44 to 47. Ditto ditto from September to December. Edited by ditto. 4.
48 to 52. The Oriental Miscellany; a journal. Nos. 8 to 12. Edited by Benimadhab Bhattácharjya. 1.
53 to 55. Ditto ditto. Nos. 13 to 15. Edited by ditto. 2.
56 to 58. Ditto ditto. Nos. 16 to 18. Edited by ditto. 3.
59 to 61. Ditto ditto. Nos. 19 to 21. Edited by ditto. 4.
62 & 63. The Serampore Advertiser; a monthly journal. Vol. I, Nos. 1 & 2. Edited by Prasanna Kumar Sen. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Student's Journal; issued in monthly parts. March 1880. Edited by Ananda Mohan Datta. 2.

MEDICINE.—[*European and Native.*]

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Calcutta Medical News; a monthly journal. Vol. I, Nos. 1 & 2. Edited by Rákháldás Ghosh. Embraces both the European and Native systems. 1.
3 & 4. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 3 & 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
5 to 7. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, Nos. 5 to 7. Edited by ditto. 3.
8. Ditto ditto. Vol. I, No. 8. Edited by ditto. 4.

RELIGION.

(1)—BRAHMA.

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Theistic Quarterly Review. Nos. III & IV. Edited by Pratáp Chandra Majumdár. 1.
3. Ditto for May 1880. Edited by ditto. 3.

(2.)—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. The Indian Evangelical Review; a quarterly journal. Vol. VII, No. 25. Edited by Rev. K. S. Macdonald. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. Vol. VII, No. 26. Edited by ditto. 4.

3 to 5. The Oriental Baptist; a bi-monthly journal. Vol. II, Nos. 8 to 10. Edited by Rev. G. Pearce. 1.
6 Ditto ditto. Vol. II, No. 11. Edited by ditto. 2.
7. Ditto ditto. Vol. II, No. 12. Edited by ditto. 3.

SCIENCE.—[*Natural.*]

First Edition.

1. Stray Feathers. Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 to 5. Edited by A. O. Hume; a journal of Indian Ornithology. 1.
2. Ditto. Vol. VIII, No. 6. Edited by ditto. 2.
3. Ditto. Vol. IX, Nos. 1, 2, & 3 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.

PART III.—SANSKRIT PERIODICAL.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bidyárthi; the Student; a monthly journal. Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 3 (together). Edited by Pandit Damodar Sástri. Papers in easy Sanskrit on subjects likely to interest boys. 2.

PART IV.—URDU PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Alum-e-Ilm; the Banner of Learning. No. 2. Edited by Ramprasad. A journal of very uncertain issue, the first number having been received so far back as the last quarter of 1878. 3.
2. Ditto ditto. No. 3. Edited by ditto. 3.

BI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Jnán Prabhá, Lustre of Knowledge; a monthly journal. Vol I, No. 1. Edited by Kumar Umesh Chandra Ráya and

Syámlál Chakrabarti. A new periodical consisting of tales, poems, Sanskrit works with Bengali translations, &c. 3.

2. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. I, No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.

PART II.—HINDI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Dharma-niti-tattwa; Religious and Moral Principles; a monthly journal. Vol. I, No. 1. Edited by Hassan Ali. A new periodical giving moral and religious instruction of the orthodox sort in Hindi and Sanskrit 1.

2 & 3. Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 & 3. Edited by ditto. 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bidyárthi; the Student. Vol. II, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 (together). Edited by Pandit Damodar Vishnu Saprey. Papers in easy Sanskrit on subjects likely to interest boys. 4.

TRI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI, HINDI, AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1 to 3. Dharma-prachárak; the Propagator of Religion; a monthly paper. Part II, Nos. 22 to 25. Edited by Sri Krishna Prasanna Sen. An orthodox journal. 1.

4. Ditto ditto. Part II, No. 26. Edited by ditto. 3.

5 & 6. Ditto ditto. Part II, Nos. 28 to 30. Edited by ditto. 3.

7. Ditto ditto. Part II, No. 27. Edited by ditto. 2.

8. Ditto ditto. Part II, No. 31. Edited by ditto. 3.

FORM I.—*Total Books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal, 1822.*

Number.	Divisions.	English.		Other Languages.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore	...	...	4	2,750
2	Burdwan	13	7,050	41	42,000
3	Chittagong	...	...	3	1,500
4	Dacca	2	1,250	137	1,33,600
5	Orissa	...	...	34	36,800
6	Patna	1	250	63	47,275
7	Presidency	19	9,630	195	1,18,859
8	Rajshahi	...	...	1	1,000
9	Town of Calcutta	237	1,38,407	1,072	21,44,057
	Total	272	1,56,587	1,550	25,27,841

FORM II.—*Total number of Books and Copies in English and other Languages.*

English.		Other Languages.	
Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
272	1,56,587	1,550	25,27,841

FORM III.—*Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1880, being 1,315.*

Number.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	2	...	1	Biography	21	2
2	Assamese	11	...	2	Drama	125	2
3	Bengali	740	158	3	Fiction	47	41
4	English	132	40	4	History	50	12
5	Garo	1	...	5	Language	229	18
6	Hindi	15	30	6	Law	20	8
7	Mondari	...	1	7	Medicine	36	10
8	Musulmani-Bengali	32	29	8	Miscellaneous	116	4
9	Persian	3	4	9	Philosophy	14	1
10	Sanskrit	22	35	10	Poetry	156	45
11	Santali	1	...	11	Politics	...	1
12	Urdu	30	1	12	Religion	140	149
13	Uriya	24	4	13	Science (mathematical)	42	5
				14	Science (natural and others)	17	4
				15	Travels and voyages	...	...
	Total	1,013	302		Total	1,013	302

FORM IV.—*Exhibiting the number of Periodicals published during 1880, amounting in all to 62 Magazines and Periodicals for 1880.*

Monthly.		Bi-monthly.		Annual.		Half-yearly.		Quarterly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Bi-Weekly.		Uncertain.	
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
9	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	5

Table of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1880—Total 1,822.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Number.	SUBJECTS.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography	7	15	1	.....	
2	Drama	1	125	1	.....	
3	Fiction	11	75	2	1	
4	History (including Geography)	25	37	.....	1	
5	Language	20	215	12	65	
6	Law	31	16	1	2	
7	Medicine	12	36	7	9	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	106	250	2	26	
9	Philosophy	4	10	1	1	
10	Poetry	17	174	10	4	
11	Politics	.....	1	.....	.....	
12	Religion	25	266	28	98	
13	Science (mathematical) . .	5	42	.....	.....	
14	Science (natural and others) .	8	14	2	.....	
15	Travels and voyages . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total .	272	1,276	67	207	
1	Originals	232	1,053	28	96	*Vide* separate report.
2	Republications { Originals .	24	97	39	6	
	Republications { Translations	1	2	.....	.....	
3	Translations	15	124	.....	105	
	Total .	272	1,276	67	207	
1	Educational	60	374	19	67	
2	Non-educational . . .	212	902	48	140	
	Total .	272	1,276	67	207	

Uni-linguals	1,315
Bi-linguals	193
Periodicals (in number)	314
Total .	1,822

BENGAL.

From C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,—No. 603, dated Calcutta, 8th July 1881.

In continuation of Mr. Bolton's letter No. 726, dated the 7th August 1880, I am directed to submit, for information, the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1880.

Report on the Bengal Library for 1880.

The number of books received in the Bengal Library in 1880 was 1,822, being greater than the number for 1879 by 431. This is an unusually high figure for the Library, which did not receive more than 1,528 books in any year from 1875 to 1879. But the figure is not altogether unprecedented, inasmuch as a higher figure (1,823) is recorded against the year 1874. It is also gratifying to observe that the press of these provinces, as it increased in activity, also increased in usefulness and importance during the year under review, as the following statement will show.

Biography.—Several interesting biographical works were received during the year. Though few among them resembled European biographies either in the breadth of their conception, or in the method and minuteness of their composition, many among them, it should be observed, dealt with subjects of great Indian interest. Babu Rákhál Chandra Ráya, a member of the well-known Lákutiá family in the district of Backergunge, wrote a brief memoir of his deceased wife, a Brahma lady, who held very advanced opinions on social and religious questions, and was remarkably bold in regulating her conduct according to her convictions. It is written on the plan of *Jibana Alekhya*, a memoir of another Brahma lady, which was noticed last year. Another interesting memoir published during the year was that of Jagannath Tarkapanchánana, by one of his own descendants. It throws some light upon the great lawyer, as well as upon the social, political, and scholastic history of a time, which is important by reason of its comprising the last days of the Nabobs of Murshidabad, and the first years of the East India Company. Akin to this work, in a historic point of view, but not quite adequate to itself in the manner of its treatment, is the memoir of Máhárajá Nabakrishna Deb, Báhádur. "The life and labours of Carey, Ward, and Marshman," is another biography possessing an obvious interest. *Tápas-málá*, Part I, by a member of the Brahma Samaj of India, consists of the memoirs of certain Mahomedan saints, and is evidently an outcome of Babu Keshaba Chandra Sen's all-embracing dispensation. The new national or patriotic spirit created by English education manifested itself in this department of Bengali literature, in two works, entitled *Apurba Bhárata Uddhár* and *Itálir Itibritta Sambalit Myátsinir Jibana Charit*. The former gives the substance of the autobiography of the Mahratta robber, Wassudeo Bulwant; the latter presents the autobiography of the great Italian patriot Mazzini. Two brief memoirs of Rájá Rammohun Roy were published in English. One of these

possesses special value, as being the composition of one of the great reformer's friends and contemporaries, the late Mr. Adam, of Bengal education celebrity. Babu Pyari Chand Mitra's Life of Diwan Ramkamal Sen, and Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra's life of Haji Mahammad Mohsin, the founder of the well-known Mahammad Mohsin Fund, are the memoirs of two interesting personages, and possess great historical value. Perhaps the first biographical work in Assamese was published during the year, under the title of *Anandarama Dhekiyal Phukaner Jibana Charita.*

Drama.—Bengali dramas, though worthless as specimens of dramatic composition, have an interest as occupying a large place in Bengali literature. Considered in this light, they may be divided into four classes, determined by the four different objects with which they seem to be respectively written. The first class, which is at the same time the most numerous, consists of those dramas which present mythological stories, taken chiefly from the *Ramáyana* and the *Máhabhárata,* in the form of dialogue. These dramas, intended as they apparently are for orthodox and uneducated readers, seem to be written only for pecuniary profit. The second class of dramas, which is considerably less numerous than the first, appears to be written from motives of literary distinction. The stories presented in these dramas are stories of love and Rajput warfare, invented by their authors, and seem to be addressed to those among the new generation of English-knowing Bengalis, for whom mythological subjects, or indeed subjects possessing any real solidity, have no interest, and who affect a sort of patriotic fondness for the Rajput name. The third class of dramas, perhaps as numerous as the second, deals with subjects of social interest, and is written with the view of exposing such vices as intemperance, and social institutions like polygamy and early marriage. It should be observed, however, that, though written with a laudable object, these dramas more than defeat their purpose by their manner of treating their subjects, which is too often immoral, sometimes even obscene, and never in good taste. The fourth class of dramas consists principally of operas and melodramas written for the Calcutta stage. Compositions of this class are increasing in number, thereby showing that, in the present state of public taste and culture in this country, the opera, with its sensuous attractions, is more likely to succeed on the stage, than the regular drama with its deeper intellectual charms. One of the operas written during the year deserves special notice for more than one reason. It is really full of poetry, and it is written by a Hindu lady belonging to a distinguished family in Calcutta. It is called *Basanta Utsaba,* or the *Spring Festival.* Its artistic execution is no less beautiful than its poetry. Rajá Saurindra Mohan Tagore published an English translation of the celebrated *Beni-sanhár Nataka* by Bhattanárâyana.

Fiction.—Several works of fiction were written during the year, among which the following may be mentioned as good and readable :—*Chhinná-mukula* and *Malati* by Srimati Swarnamayi Debi, the authoress of *Basanta Utsaba, Muralá* by Babu Kshetrapála Chakrabarti, and *Rajkumari* by Babu Ananda Chandra Mitra. It is the object of the last named work to describe, in the form of a story, the ancient history of pergunnah Vikrampore in the district of Dacca. Bengali writers

of fiction often endeavour to write historical novels, but seldom succeed in doing so. The historical subjects chosen by them have, however, a meaning. They are generally events in Indian history illustrative of the military prowess of the ancient Hindus and their love of political independence, such as Porus's war with Alexander, Prithwi Raj's war with Mahomed Ghori, and the wars of the Rajputs and Mahrattas with the Mogul emperors,—subjects, which are evidently expected to be grateful to the newly-awakened sense of national life in this country. Babu Pyári Chánd Mitra wrote a spiritual novel, entitled *Adhyatmiká*. It is not a very successful performance, but the hand of the author of *Alaler Gharer Dulál* is traceable in many of its pages. Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji continues to maintain his position as the great chief of Bengali writers of fiction; and Mr. Ramesh Chandra Datta, two of whose works passed through their second edition during the year, seems to be gathering popularity. Babu Bankim Chandra's *Durgesanandini* was translated into English, and his *Julgalanguriya* was rendered into Hindi during the year under review; and the Asiatic Society of Bengal has commenced publishing an English translation of *Kathásarit-ságara* by Mr. Tawney. Works of fiction occupy a much larger place in Musulmani-Bengali than they do in any other literature in this country. They possess, however, still less merit as works of art than even the most worthless of Bengali fictions. But taken by themselves, they are not all of equal merit, and they may be regarded as belonging to two classes, distinguished from each other by certain suggestive peculiarities of matter and manner. Fictions like *Amir Hámzár Puthi* or *Sujja-ujál Bibir Puthi* which were composed long ago, and which, analogically speaking, may be said to have become almost classical in Musulmani-Bengali literature, have in them some degree of the heroic element mixed with the element of religion or faith in Islam, and are generally written in a style which is comparatively dignified and concise. But the fictions which are now written eschew the two predominant elements of the older works of fiction, and describe rambling stories of love in a loose and undignified style, and with the aid of machinery borrowed from well-known Bengali works of fiction like the *Bidya-Sundara*. Altogether, the older class of fictions in Musulmani-Bengali display a much higher intellectual and moral standard than the later.

History (*including Geography*).—The second volume of Dr. Rájendralála Mitra's *Antiquities of Orissa*, and Mr. Bellew's *Races of Afghanistan*, appeared during the year. Babu Gopál Chandra Mukherji's *Bhikktoriyá Rájsuya* is not so much a history as a chronicle of the Imperial Assemblage, based upon official papers. A valuable work on Indian history, entitled *Bhárata Itihása*, was written by Babu Rajani Kánta Gupta for use in Indian schools. Like all the other works of the author, this one is marked by conciseness and elegance of style, and clearness of method and exposition. Babu Kedáreswara Chakrabarti prepared a history of Bengal for educational purposes, some parts of which were clear plagiarisms from Babu Rájkrishna Mukherji's work on the subject. Babu Jogesh Chandra Datta, of the well-known Datta family of Rambagan, in Calcutta, translated into English a large portion of the celebrated historical work in Sanskrit, called *Rájataranigini*; whilst the Asiatic Society of Bengal commenced publishing an English translation by Major H. S. Jarrett

of Jallaluddin A's Suyuti's History of the Caliphs. A geography of Darjeeling in Bengali, including a detailed account of its population, physical features, and natural scenery, natural productions and agriculture, peasantry, land-system, &c., was written by Babu Harimohana Sányál; and a similar work, though considerably briefer, was written regarding the litte State of Kooch Behar by Babu Bhagabati Charan Banerji. Works like the two last mentioned are very rare in Bengali, and any increase in their number cannot but be looked upon as affording some proof that educated Bengalis have awakened to the importance of themselves studying their country, and begun to exercise their own faculties of thought and observation for that purpose.

Language.—Some important and interesting additions were made during the year in this department of Bengali literature. A miniature encyclopœdia of ancient India, somewhat on the plan of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, was commenced last year by Babu Rája Krishna Ráya, under the title of *Bhárata Kosha.* In literature, Babu Purna Chandra Basu wrote a work, which is perhaps the first of its kind in Bengali, and which is styled *Kábya Sundari,* or *female characters in poems.* It contains a critical estimate of the most striking female characters in Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji's novels, and it does for those characters what Mrs. Jameson has done for Shakespear's heroines. The author writes like an enthusiast, and his work is certainly a remarkable one of its kind. A work on Bengali composition, on the plan of Mr. Graham's English work, was written for educational purposes by Babu Srish Chandra Mukherji; and an elaborate treatise on Bengali grammar and composition, containing in many parts a philosophical treatment of the subject, was brought out by Babu Krishna Kishor Banerji. To render the study of Bengali grammar attractive to children, two small treatises in easy verse were published during the year. Among the new Readers brought out may be mentioned *Laghucharita Manjari,* a historical reading-book, by Babu Káli Prasanna Ráya; *Prabandha Kusuma* by Babu Rajani Kánta Gupta; and *Sáhitya Pátha* by Babu Nimáyi Charan Sinha. Many new alphabetical primers in Bengali were written during the year. In order, perhaps, to give them a chance in the market, they were either priced lower than the most approved among existing primers or written upon alphabetical systems different from that of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyáságara, and therefore more or less erroneous. *Keys* or *Meaning Books* are generally written very carelessly or by incompetent men. It is a curious fact that of the entire number of *keys* published every year, nearly 60 per cent. come from Dacca, and that they constitute something like 75 per cent. of the books that are published at that place.

Law.—Babu Bhuban Mohan Ghosh, a Munsif, wrote a useful work entitled *Deoáni Piyádár Kárya Bidhi,* explaining the duties of a Civil Court peon, and describing how they were performed in the earlier days of English administration in India. Among the other legal publications of the year, Babu Syámá Charan Sarkár's *Vyávasthá Chandriká,* a learned treatise in English on certain important branches of Hindu Law, deserves pre-eminent notice. It is a work of the same massive and elaborate character as the author's *Vyávasthá Darpana,* which has become an authority in the system of law of which it treats. "A critical Essay on the Hindu Law of Adoption," by a Hindustani vakil, may be

referred to as indicating the growth of legal thought among the members of the native bar in this country.

Medicine.—The most noticeable features in the department of Bengali medical literature are (1) the increase in the number of medical books written in accordance with the homœopathic system; and (2) the combination of both the European and Indian systems of medicine in many medical works. Considering that homœopathy is not the system of medicine which is taught in Indian medical schools, and that homœopathic works in Bengali have, therefore, to depend exclusively upon public competition for their success, the large percentage of homœopathic publications in Bengali may be regarded in the light of a very important and suggestive fact. The best allopathic treatise written in Bengali during the year was Babu Jadunáth Mukerji's *Sarala Jwara Chikitsá*, Part I, or Simple Treatment of Fever. The manner in which the subject is treated is such as to make it useful alike to laymen and to the members of the medical profession, and its chief value seems to consist in the cognisance it takes of the circumstances of the different classes of the Indian people, and of the different conditions of village and city life in this country in prescribing diet and the other details of treatment for fever. Dr. E. G. Russel's treatise on "Malaria—its Causes and Effects" was the most important monograph published in English during the year. An allopathic work in Urdu was also written last year. It is perhaps the first work of its kind in that language.

Miscellaneous.—An interesting paper on the history of the Bengali language and literature was written during the year by Babu Gangá Charan Sarkár, Subordinate Judge of Dacca. It is a valuable production, displaying considerable critical power, and written in a style which is particularly interesting by reason of its combining the eloquence and emotional fervour of the new school of Bengal writers with the alliterative music and mannerism of the old. Babu Janmejaya Ghataka's *Jnána-tattwa-Sára*, a treatise on Hindu philosophy, astronomy, law, &c., is another important work. Rájá Saurindra Mohaná Tagore wrote the principal works on music; and the Calcutta Art Studio, recently established by some ex-students of the Government School of Art in Calcutta, issued a *scrap book* illustrated with seven mythological pictures. *Adhyápanár Aadarsha*, an elaborate treatise by Babu Ishán Chandra Mukherji on the subject of teaching boys in schools, possesses much interest in an educational point of view. "Sketches in Indian Ink" and "Forward: a series of essays," were the most interesting works of a miscellaneous character published in English during the year. Dr. Muir's English translation of Roth's celebrated paper on the literature and history of the Veda was also published last year in Calcutta.

Poetry.—Bengali poetry of the year under review, unlike Bengali poetry of the year 1879, was rich, varied, and altogether superior in character; and the principal contributions to it were made by some of the first class poets in Bengal. Babu Rangalála Banerji's *Kánchi Káveri* describes an incident of an epic character in the history of Orissa in a style which is full of the flavour of the poetry of Iswara Chandra Gupta. Babu Hem Chandra Banerji's *Chháyámayi*—professedly a faint reflection of Dante's *inferno*—gives a picture of hell which is certainly poetical in its colouring, but somewhat unsubstantial and unrealistic in con-

ception and execution. Babu Nabin Chandra Sen's *Rangamati* is a novel in verse, marked by considerable eloquence of style and a high order of descriptive power. *Sáradá Mangala* is a lyrical effusion of a kind which marks its author, Babu Bihárilála Chakrabarti, as one of the best of Bengali poets. *Jenáná Jaoán*, a poem suggested by the arrival in Howrah of an up-country female athlete, is a piece of humour and sarcasm almost unique in manner and style in Bengali literature. *Brindábana Drishyábali*, by Babu Rasiklála Datta, describes certain love scenes between Krishna and Rádhá in a dramatic form, and in the style of the mediæval poets, Bidyápati, Chandidás, and others. It is clear that it would be a futile attempt in these days to revive mediæval Bengali even in poetry. But it may be a question for consideration whether modern Bengali poets could not enrich their resources by making a judicious use and adaptation of the mediæval style somewhat in the manner in which English poets of the present day make use of Saxon and old English. *Phulabálá*, a small collection of lyrical pieces addressed to certain Indian flowers, marks its author, Babu Debendra Náth Sen, as a promising poet. Babu Akshaya Chandra Sarkár's *Gocháraner Mátha*, descriptive of one day of shepherd life in India, deserves notice for more than one reason. As a descriptive poem it is really of a very superior order. But what constitutes its chief interest is its deep tone of sympathy with peasant life in India. Regarded in this light, this small poem of 24 octavo pages possesses a significance out of all proportion to its size or appearance. The educated Bengali feels for the Indian poor in manner in which his ancestors never did,—regarding the peasant and the labourer not as despised members of a complicated hierarchy of caste, but as human beings whose happiness and misery are of greater concern to society than the happiness and misery of its wealthier and more influential members. It is this new and educated Bengali feeling that has received a permanent shape in *Gocháraner Mátha*. Babu Akshaya Chandra Sarkár has done another important service to Bengali literature, by re-publishing within the year the poems of Chandidás Bidyápati, Gobindadás and Kabikankan, with excellent explanatory and bibliographical notes.

Religion.—Religious and theological publications are of four classes, Hindu, Bráhma, Christian, and Mahometan. Christian religious tracts are chiefly written for missionary purposes, and are, in the main, not so much argumentative as dogmatic in their disapproval of Hinduism and assertion of Christianity. Mahometan religious publications simply reproduce the precepts and ordinances of Islam, and offer very few instances of independent religious thought. Of Hindu religious publications the most notable characteristic is that by far the largest number among them relate to Baisnabism. The portion of Bráhma religious literature which emanates from the Bráhma Samáj of India, headed by Babu Keshaba Chandra Sen, is now displaying a development of a most interesting character. It has become deeper in tone, more catholic in spirit, more conciliatory in its attitude towards other religions, monotheistic, or polytheistic, more cosmopolitan in sentiment, more synthetic in aim and purpose. These changes are clearly traceable to the *new dispensation*, which has, therefore, become a literary power in the country.

Science.—Babu Gobinda Mohana Ráya's Bengali translation of *Lilábati*, an arithmetical treatise by the celebrated Bháskaráchárjya,

deserves notice as an important addition made from Indian sources to the mathematical literature of Bengal. The translation is excellent. Babu Harimohan Mukherji's *Udbhidbyábachchhed Darsana*, an elementary work on the botanical structure of various Indian plants, is an interesting contribution to Bengali educational literature. Dr. Gurudas Banerji's "Elements of Arithmetic" in English is another substantial addition made during the year to Indian school literature.

Bi-linguals, tri-linguals, &c.—The largest number of works coming under this head are written in Bengali and English, and in Bengali and Sanskrit. The best work in Bengali and English written during the year was Babu Krishna Chandra Ráya's *Phrases and Idioms*. It is a well-arranged dictionary of English phrases and idioms explained clearly in English and Bengali, and illustrated with quotations from the works of the best modern English writers. It is a work of thought and labour, which is sure to be of use to Indian school-boys, and which certainly forms a valuable addition to the stock of good school-books in this country. Of the books written in Bengali and Sanskrit, the majority are Sanskrit re-publications with Bengali translations. The Sanskrit works which are generally selected for translations are the *Rámáyana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Srimad bhágabat*, the *Bhagabatgita*, the *Háribansa*, the *Puránas*, and the *Sanhitás*, or *Institutes of Law and Religion*. The best Bengali translation now in course of publication is that of the *Rámáyana* by Babu Hem Chandra Bhattáchárjya.

Periodical Literature.—During the year under review, Bengali periodical literature recovered in some measure from the depressed condition into which it fell in 1879. Both the *Banga Dárasana* and the *Bándhaba* exhibited greater vitality both in the manner of their appearance and in the spirit of their management. The *Bhárati* continues to be distinguished by the punctuality of its appearance. These periodicals deal with subjects of varied interest; literary, social, historical, antiquarian, metaphysical, scientific, religious, &c., and display remarkable ability in their treatment. But though general in their character, they have, as amongst themselves, certain distinguishing traits determined by the nature of the subjects which preponderate in them respectively, the tone with which they are severally pervaded and the spirit in which they are respectively conducted. Among them the *Banga Dársana* is most practical, patriotic and humanitarian in spirit; the *Bándhaba*, which is less practical than the *Banga Darsana*, is most didactic, descriptive and rhetorical; whilst the *Bharati*, which is the most unpractical of the three, is, curiously enough at once most morbidly sentimental and most deeply metaphysical in spirit. The *Máshik Sámálochaka*, a monthly paper published at Berhampore, is conducted with much ability. Amongst the Bengali periodicals started during the year, the best is *Nalini*, which devotes more space to science than any other journal of its class, with the exception of *Prakriti*, another new periodical, which deals almost exclusively with subjects of a scientific nature. Poetry and fiction, it should be observed, enter into all Bengali periodicals, but nowhere so largely as in the *Bhárati*. Among English periodicals conducted by Bengalis, the most interesting is the *Oriental Miscellany*, which appears with remarkable punctuality. The *Calcutta Medical News*, a good medical journal embracing both the Hindu and allopathic systems, was started last year by a Hindu Assistant-Surgeon.

General Remarks.—A large portion of Bengali literature consists of very careless and frivolous writing. The men from whom such writing proceeds are men who seem to possess no culture, and who are evidently ignorant of the difficulties which beset literature as a useful and responsible occupation. These men commit to writing and publish without hesitation whatever comes uppermost in their minds, without thinking whether what they write would be useful or injurious to the public. With reference to this portion of Bengali literature, it may be safely stated that its existence is chiefly due to the great increase which has within recent years taken place in the number of cheap printing establishments in the country; and it would be idle to expect at any time any sensible diminution of its quantity. It should be, moreover, borne in mind that useless and even injurious writing of this kind cannot be wholly extinguished, as the great literatures of Western Europe clearly prove. The point of importance in connection with Bengali literature is, therefore, whether or no there is in it anything that is really useful and substantial. It is a gratifying fact that the amount of really good Bengali writing is gradually increasing and that a considerable portion of Bengali literature gives clear indications of a great future. Much is now written in Bengali which is due to two causes,—literary zeal and honesty and a patriotic spirit. Bengali periodical literature shows most satisfactorily that the best Bengali writers are hard literary workers, who have fully realised the nature of literature as an occupation requiring unwearied application and gigantic industry. And a review of Bengali literature all round reveals the growth of a sort of national spirit in the country which, however extravagant and unreal it may at present appear, is sure to become, with the diffusion and deepening of culture, a powerful instrument of literary progress. Already this spirit is manifesting itself in Bengali literature in a thoughtful discussion of Indian social and economic questions, and in an earnest and enthusiastic study of Indian literature, history, and antiquities. The great conditions of intellectual success already seem to exist. As they go on working, better and still better results will appear.

FORM I.—*Total Books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal*,—1,822.

Number.	Divisions.	English.		Other Languages.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore	...	...	4	2,750
2	Burdwan	13	7,050	41	42,000
3	Chittagong	...	...	3	1,500
4	Dacca	2	1,250	137	1,33,600
5	Orissa	...	...	34	36,800
6	Patna	1	250	63	47,275
7	Presidency	19	9,630	195	1,18,859
8	Rajshahi	...	...	1	1,000
9	Town of Calcutta	237	1,38,407	1,072	21,44,057
	TOTAL	272	1,56,587	1,550	25,27,841

FORM II.—*Total number of Books and Copies in English and Other Languages.*

ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
272	1,56,587	1,550	25,27,841

FORM III.—*Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1880, being* 1,315.

Number.	LANGUAGES.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	SUBJECTS.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic . .	2	...	1	Biography . .	21	2
2	Assamese . .	11	...	2	Drama . . .	125	2
3	Bengali . .	740	158	3	Fiction . . .	47	41
4	English . .	132	40	4	History . . .	50	12
5	Garo . .	1	...	5	Language . .	229	18
6	Hindi . .	15	30	6	Law . . .	20	8
7	Mondari . .	...	1	7	Medicine . .	36	10
8	Musulmani-Bengali.	32	29	8	Miscellaneous .	116	4
9	Persian . .	3	4	9	Philosophy . .	14	1
10	Sanskrit . .	22	35	10	Poetry . . .	156	45
11	Santali . .	1	...	11	Politics . . .	...	1
12	Urdu . .	30	1	12	Religion . . .	140	149
13	Uriya . .	24	4	13	Science (Mathematical).	42	5
				14	Science (Natural and others).	17	4
				15	Travels and Voyages	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,013	302		TOTAL . .	1,013	302

FORM IV.—*Exhibiting the number of periodicals published during 1880, amounting in all to 62 Magazines and periodicals for 1880.*

Monthly.		Bi-monthly.		Annual.		Half-yearly.		Quarterly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Bi-weekly.		Uncertain.	
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
9	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	5

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From R. Smeaton, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,—No. 1082, dated Naini Tal, the 22nd April 1881.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the report on publications registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880, together with copy of the orders of this Government thereon.

From R. T. Griffith, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh—No. $\frac{G.}{1475}$ dated Camp Benares, the 22nd March 1881.

I have the honour to submit a report, with tabular statements in the prescribed form, of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered under Act XXV of 1867, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

2. Distributed by languages, the number of publications is as follows:—

English	32
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	218
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	98
Polyglot	61

The vernacular works are therefore, as usual, rather more than half the whole number of publications. Of these vernacular works, 139 are in Urdu and 79 in Hindi, including two Bengali books. Of the classical works, 26 are in Sanskrit, 19 are in Arabic, and 53 in Persian. There are 61 polyglot works, one of them being a treatise of the Jain religion in Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujaráti. The total number of publications is 409, against 541 of the preceding year. No works published in the Cawnpore and Lucknow Presses were sent in during the last quarter. These Presses sent up 227 works last year, as against 137 of this year.

3. The table in the margin shows the proportion which reprints bear to new works. The returns under this head, and also under the heads of title, author, translator, or editor, and the name or firm of the printer and publisher and place of publication, which were received through the Curator's Office, have been carefully scrutinised, and the necessary corrections have been made.

New books, original	221
Ditto, translation	31
Reprints, original	133
Ditto, translation	24

4. Not many of the publications enumerated are in any way noticeable.

The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement:—

(1) Under the head of *Biography* there are no books.

(2) *Drama.*—There is nothing noticeable under this head. "*The Two Roses,*" a comedy in three acts, No. 411, in English, in the 4th quarter,

is a reprint from the London edition, for the use of local amateur performers.

(3) *Fiction.*—There are 31 books under this head, of which *Kádambari*, No. 192 in Hindi, in the 2nd quarter, is an old Sanskrit novel. This book is a translation of the Bengali version of the work.

(4) *History.*—This heading, including geography, comprises 24 publications. Of the historical works, two that deserve notice are on the history of Oudh, *viz.*, *Savánihát-i-Salátin-i-Avadh*, No. 290 in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, by Sayyid Kamál-ud-din Haidar, *alias* Sayyid Muhammad Záyar, in two volumes; the first of which gives the history of Oudh up to the reign of Wajid Ali Shah; and the second begins from it and ends with the mutiny of 1857 (to which about half the volume is devoted). The account of the siege of Lucknow is specially valuable, as it is very minute and circumstantial, the author having lived all the time in the city. The other work is a biographical and genealogical narrative of the Talúqdárs of Oudh (*Tawárikh-i-Talúqdáran-i-Avadh*, No. 121 in the 2nd quarter). The only other historical works worth mentioning are two local histories—one of Chunar (*Kuchh puráná hál Chunár ká*, No. 442 in Hindi, in the 4th quarter), and the other of Budaun (*Umdat-ul-Tavárikh, yáne Tárikh-i-Budaun*, No. 43 in Urdu, in the 1st quarter), compiled from the Persian *Tárikh-i-Budaun* and other works.

The geographical works mainly consist of school-books, of which none deserve special notice.

(5) *Language.*—This heading comprises primers, grammars, exercise books, dictionaries, and glossaries in various languages, and letter-writers. There are eight noticeable works out of 58 publications under this head. No. 213 in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, *Riyáz-i-Faiz-i-Jáved*, is on the defects of the present system of teaching in village schools. The author proposes means of remedying these defects, and lays down rules for tuition and for the utilisation of knowledge after it has been acquired. No. 196 in Sanskrit, in the 2nd quarter, *Kshudra Ghantiká*, is a preface to the *Mani Ratna Prabha* (also contained in this book), which is a commentary on a part of the grammar of Pátanjáli. It also contains a commentary by Rájendra Yogi on this commentary itself. No. 88 in Arabic, in the 1st quarter, *Háshiya-i-Mullá Jamál Ibn-i-Nasir* is a commentary on the well-known commentary of Mulla on Hajib's, Káfiyá (a work on syntax). No. 77 in Persian in the 1st quarter, *Muntakhbát-i-Abul Fazl*, is used as a text-book for the Degree of Honors in Arts in Persian; the book is a reprint of the old edition published in Calcutta. No. 432 in Persian, in the 4th quarter, *Ruk'át-i-Ahkár*, contains letter which are so framed that in some the letter *alif* never occurs; in others, the letter *be* never occurs; and so on with the other letters of the alphabet. No. 30 in polyglot, in the 1st quarter, *Deva Kosá Arthát Amar Kosá Bháshá Vivaran Múl Sahit*, contains a Hindi commentary on the well-known *Amara Kosá* (a versified Sanskrit lexicon); in the margin the Hindi equivalents of the Sanskrit words are given, and at the end a long alphabetical index of the words is also given for the sake of facility of reference. The compilation is a very useful one. No. 415 in polyglot, in the 4th quarter, *Sharh-i-Intikháb-i-Ruk'at-i-Bedil*, contains a few select letters, with a good translation and commentary for the use of college students. There is only one periodical (No. 400 in the 3rd quarter) entered in

English. The *Indian Herald* Annual for 1880 is a collection of short stories, old anecdotes, *facetiæ*, scraps, and poet's corner verses.

(6) *Law.*—Under this head, out of the 30 publications the following are noticeable:—No. 401 in Urdu, in the 3rd quarter, *Majmúa-i-Kawánrin-i-Diwáni, Jild-i-awwal*, contains Act X of 1877 [amended by Act XII of 1879 (Civil Procedure Code)], and the six other Acts with rulings on them. No. 173 in Arabic, in the 2nd quarter, *Al Hidáyat Ma'al Kifáyá*, is on theology and law; the *Hidaya* is a well-known and authoritative work, on which the Kifáyá is a commentary. *The Legal Remembrancer*, N.-W. Provinces, 1880, conducted by Messrs. G. E. Knox, C.S., C. H. Hill, and T. W. Holderness, C.S., is still continuing; and a translation in Urdu, by Munshi Sayyid Akbar Husain, Pleader of the High Court, Allahabad, is also being issued.

(7) *Medicine.*—The noticeable publications entered under this head are:—No. 176 in Urdu, in the 2nd quarter, *Al Kawánin-ush-Shifáyyá bi Ilaj-il-Hammal Wabáyyá*, which contains the causes and symptoms of, and remedies for, pestilential fevers after the Greek and English system of medicines. No. 392 in the 3rd quarter, *Tarjuma-i-Markhzan-ul-Adviya, Jild-i-aw-wal-o-doyum*, a materia medica on the Greek system. It contains also the book "*Tidád-i-Adwiyá.*" This work is one of the series of old elaborate standard works on the Greek system of medicine, hitherto unpublished and scarcely procurable, which are being printed by Munshi Newal Kishore. The work extends over 612 closely printed folio pages. No. 459 in Hindi in the 4th quarter, *Amarphal Strisukhad*, is a medical work on the treatment of the diseases of women and children according to the Hindu system of medicine. No. 453 in the same quarter, *Tiká Upades*, is a tract, chiefly in verse, giving the history and benefits of vaccination. There are two monthly periodicals on the European system of medicine, which are still continuing.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head are entered works on engineering, surveying, social subjects, astrology, fortune-telling, and temperance. The following works of this class are noticeable:—No. 27 in the 1st quarter, Atkins's Railway Service-Pocket-book for 1880, is likely to be useful to plate-layers, engine-fitters, engine-drivers, aud rifle volunteers. No. 69 in the same quarter, *Hand-book of ready references in alphabetical order to the Digest of Orders and the Public Works Code Regulations concerning the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1879, compiled by Babu Rudra Sahái, contains much useful information. No. 318 in the 3rd quarter, *A Monograph on trade and manufactures in Northern India*, by William Hoey, C.S., is a very interesting and important work, containing a full account of the trades and manufactures of Lucknow, and a sketch of the prominent features of the trade of Northern India, showing the interdependence of the Punjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the foreign territories around them on the north-west and south, and with Bengal on the east. No. 306 in Hindi, in the 3rd quarter, *Bálakon-ke Kawaid-ke-abhyás ká Sikshá patra*, is a translation from the Home and Colonial School Manual on Drill, at the instance of the Inspector-General, Educational Department, Central Provinces. No. 268 in Sanskrit, in the same quarter, *Prapanchasára Sangrah*, compiled by Gírvánendra Sarasvati, contains magic, diagrams, charms, prayers, mystical forms, and rites for the

worship of the deities and the attainment of superhuman power. No. 317 in the same quarter, *Vástava Vichitra Prásnás Sabhangáh*, contains astrological and mathematical questions with their answers. No. 86 in Persian, in the 1st quarter, *Sharh-i-Múamát-i-Nasírái Hamadáni*, is a commentary on enigmas, the original being very abstruse and difficult. No. 76 in the same quarter, *Siyák Námá*, is a good compilation on the ancient science of Siyák (method of keeping accounts). It was compiled in the reign of Aurangzeb. There are three pamphlets, two in English, one in Urdu. No. 28 in the 1st quarter, *Notes on distillery management*, is likely to be useful to the class for which it is intended. No. 445 in the 4th quarter, *"Our industrial status," a lecture by His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, with a preface by a member of the Benares Bar*, is an interesting sketch of the industrial condition of Travancore in 1874. No. 434 in the same quarter, *Mazmúwí Masíhádam*, contains discourses of some members of the Jalsa-i-Tahzíb (Improvement Association), on the subject of the restoration of the Bareilly College. The monthly periodical, *Mazhurul-Ulúm*, conducted by R. F. Saunders, Esq., Judge of Gorakhpur, and the *Kásí Patriká*, conducted by Babu Balesvar Prasád, B.A., still continue.

(9) *Poetry.*—The following publications under this head deserve to be noticed:—No. 429 in the 4th quarter, *Arúz-i-puism-i-Jadíd*, is a work on prosody. No. 1 in Persian in the 1st quarter, *Masnavi Belkis-o-Sulaimán*, contains tales in poetry about Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. No. 388 in the 3rd quarter, *Kulliyát-i-Urfi*, is a well-known work comprising panegyrics, odes, *makta'át* (the last line of a poem in which the writer introduces his *nom-de-plume*), *tetrastichs*, and *masnavis*. No. 372, polyglot, reprinted in the same quarter, *Chaman-i-Benazír*, consists of odes, *mustazáds* (a kind of verse of which every line has a shorter one attached to it), *tetrastichs*, *wásokhts* (impassioned style), &c., by celebrated poets. There are two monthly periodicals—*Riyáz-i-Sukkun* and *Gulkadah-i-Riyáz*—which contain verses recited at meetings of poets.

(10) *Politics.*—Under this head only two are noticeable: one, No. 194 in Sanskrit in the 2nd quarter, *Nitimayúkha*, is a treatise on the art of Government, it forms a portion of the *Bhágavad Bháskára Dharma-Shástra*; and the other is a pamphlet, No. 87 in Urdu in the 1st quarter, *Surma-i-Chasham-i-Basírat*, by Lálá Lachhmi Narayan, Sahúkár, Talúqdár, and Honorary Magistrate of Bareilly, regarding the prosperity of India. In this pamphlet attention is drawn to the following eight points *viz.*,—(1) knowledge, (2) union, (3) increase of commerce, (4) improvement of agriculture, (5) spread of arts, (6) the participation of the subject race in the government, (7) the evil consequences of early marriage, and (8) deprecation of extravagance. Besides this, regret is expressed for the abolition of colleges in Bengal, Delhi, and Bareilly, and of female schools, which abolitions are regarded as retarding the progress of the country. It is also proposed to substitute the study of treatises on agriculture for that of Euclid, history, and geography in the Government schools; and there is a prayer for the introduction of schools of agriculture and arts, as in Germany, France, America, &c. Without these measures, it is said, the poverty of India must continue. A permanent settlement is also solicited. The mode of deciding civil

cases is said to be ruinous to both parties. A case is mentioned which has been pending in the Bareilly Courts for 50 years: sometimes one party wins and sometimes the other. It is suggested that petty civil cases should be decided by arbitration.

(11) *Philosophy.*—There are only three works noticeable under this head. No. 458 in Urdu, in the 4th quarter, *Sitára-i-Hind Márúf Urdu Anwár Suhaili* is translated by Nawúb Umar Ali Khán Wahshi. Nos. 311 and 443 in Sanskrit in the 3rd and 4th quarters, *Bhámati* is a gloss on Sankaráchárya's commentary on the *Brahma Sutras* by Vachaspati Misra. These are continuations of No. 534, entered in page 20 of the 4th quarter, 1878. No. 298 entered in polyglot, *Kawaij-ul-Mantik,* by the Revd. T. J. Scott, M.A., D.D., is a revised, enlarged and improved edition of a very meritorious manual of logic in English and Roman character Urdu. The author has received a reward from the Government in recognition of his useful work.

(12) *Religion.*—The publications under this head are 127, of which nine are remarkable. No. 35 in Sanskrit in the 1st quarter, *Sri Tírtha Sudhá Nidhi,* compiled by Mádhan Singh, Rája of Amethi, contains an account of the holy places in India, with an enumeration of the benefits of a pilgrimage to each of them. No. 132 in the 2nd quarter, *Sanskára Mayúkha,* is on the twelve purificatory ceremonies enjoined on the twice-born, and forms a portion of the *Bhagavad Bhaskara Dharma Shástra.* No. 133 in the same quarter, *Sánti Mayúkha,* contains ceremonies for pacifying various deities, ill stars, &c., and forms a portion of the same book. No. 206 in the 3rd quarter, *Suddhi Viveka,* is on purification and mourning, an old compilation from the treatises *Ratnákara Párijáta, Mitákshará, Hára,* and *Latá,* &c., containing an investigation on purificatory rites. No. 207, *Karma Vipáka, Sanhitá,* contains diseases and evils resulting in this life from sins committed in a former life, and the expiations necessary for their removal. No. 60 in Arabic in the 1st quarter, *Musallam-us-Subút,* is a well-known authoritative work on theology. No. 288, *Kurrat-ul-Uyúm Sharh-i-Surúr-ul-Mahzán,* contains facts on the religious history of Muhammadans. The *Surúr-ul-Mahzán* is a translation of *Núr-ul-Uyúm,* which was composed by Hazrat Sháh Wali-ullah of Delhi, the commentary was made at the instance of His Highness the Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán of Tonk. No. 308 in Bengali, in the 3rd quarter, *Kási-khand,* forms a chapter of the Puráns by Vedavyás, and is on the religious benefits accruing from pilgrimage to the various holy places about Benares, and other religious benefits connected with that city. No. 408, miscellaneous, in the 4th quarter, *Sthánánga Sútra Trityanga,* is a treatise of the Jain religion in Prákrit, with a commentary in Sanskrit and translation in Gujaráti, all printed in Devánagari characters. It is remarkable as the first treatise of the kind published in these provinces, there being a strong objection among Jains to publish their sacred books. Of the pamphlets, seven controversial ones are on the subject of the reformations proposed by Dayanand Sarasvati, and one on the Christian religion. The *Arya Darpan* continues as before.

(13) Under the head of mathematics there are 10 publications, of which only two are worth noticing. No. 403 in English, in the 4th quarter, *Geometry on a new plan,* by Munshi Saddasukh Lál, late Trans-

lator of Government, North-Western Provinces, with an appendix claiming to solve the problems of the quadrature of the circle, the trisection of an angle, and the duplication of the cube. This edition may be considered as a mere rough draft. There is also a monthly periodical, compiled and conducted by Munshi Bakhtawar Singh, 4th English Master, Sháhjahánpur zila school, containing solutions of mathemetical questions.

(14) *Physical Science.*—Under this head there is no work worth noticing.

(15) *Travels.*—Contains only one work in Urdu, *viz.*, *Zád-i-safar*, No. 457 in the 4th quarter, being an account of a journey from Rohtak to Lucknow and Bánda.

Table showing the place of publication during the year 1880.

Place.	No. of books, pamphlets, and periodicals.	Remarks.
Cawnpore	74	Chiefly from Munshi Newal Kishore's Press.
Lucknow	63	Ditto ditto ditto.
Benares	63	Chiefly from E. J. Lazarus and Co.'s Press.
Allahabad	54	Ditto Church Mission Press.
Meerut	34	Ditto Lálá Nathmal Dass' Press.
Fatehgarh	27	
Agra	20	
Bareilly	20	
Shahjahanpur	13	
Moradabad	12	
Sitapur	6	
Muttra	5	
Muzaffarnagar	4	
Farukhabad	3	
Aligarh	3	
Mirzapur	3	
Ghazipur	2	
Saharanpur	2	
Budaun	1	
Total	409	

From R. Smeaton, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 1081, dated Naini Tal, the 22nd April 1881.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. G-1475. dated 22nd March 1881, being a report on the books and pamphlets, registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880.

2. The report for the year shows a considerable falling off in the number of books, &c., registered; the total being 409, as against 541 in 1879. Classified according to languages, the number of publications is as under—

	1879.	1880.
English	41	32
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	294	218
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian)	145	98
Polyglot	61	61
Total	541	409

This falling off is apparently due to the fact that the Newal Kishore Presses at Cawnpore and Lucknow sent in no books during the last quarter, the reason for which is not stated; and in these two Presses alone there was a falling off of 90 works. The following table shows the relative number of new books and reprints this year as compared with 1879 :—

	1879.	1880.
New Books.		
(*a*) Original	271	221
(*b*) Translations	43	31
Reprints.		
(*a*) Original	199	133
(*b*) Translations	28	24

While there is this marked falling off in quantity, there appears to have been no appreciable improvement in quality.

3. Not many books are noticeable, and very few indeed possess any real value. You have noticed the more meritorious ones in each class at some length, and His Honour has nothing to add to your remarks on this subject. The best are said by you to be the *Savánihat-i-Salátin-i-Avadh*, by Sayyid Kamal-ud-din Haidar; a versified Sanskrit Lexicon by Pandit Deva Data Tiwari; Mr. Hoey's monograph on trade and manufactures in Northern India; and the Reverend T. J. Scott's revised edition of *Kawá-fiful-Mantik*. The year is marked by the novelty of a treatise on the Jain religion (*Sthánánga Sútra Tritiyanga*), this being the first work of the kind published in these provinces.

4. The chief centres of publication, with the number of works printed at each this year, as compared with last year, are given below :—

	1879.	1880.
Cawnpore	145	74
Lucknow	82	63
Benares	40	63
Allahabad	58	54
Meerut	83	34

Cawnpore is as usual at the head of the list. The Newal Kishore Presses issued nearly one-third of all the works published during the year; but the Benares Press, owned by Mr. Lazarus, is the only one that shows an increase as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

5. In conclusion, I am to thank you for your full review. His Honour would in future be glad to have your opinion as to the value of the outturn of the year from a literary point of view, as compared with that of preceding years, and whether the literary ability displayed shows signs of increase or decrease.

Returns of Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals registered under Act XXV of 1867, for the year 1880.

Subjects.		English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
			Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drama		1	2	*5	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	* Including one Bengali.
Fiction		5	20	4	24	...	...	2	2	...	31	
History		2	16	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Language		2	15	4	19	4	4	17	25	12	58	
Law		9	18	...	18	...	1	...	1	2	30	
Medicine		...	10	2	12	...	...	2	2	...	14	
Miscellaneous		9	9	5	14	4	...	4	8	10	41	
Poetry		...	12	18	30	...	...	6	6	2	38	
Politics		...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Philosophy		...	3	...	3	2	...	13	15	5	23	
Religious		...	31	†26	57	15	14	9	38	‡32	127	† Including one Bengali. ‡ Including one Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujarati.
Mathematics and Science		2	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Physics		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Travels		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Total	30	144	74	218	26	19	53	98	63	409	
Original	Books	23	79	*39	118	14	2	22	38	42	221	§ Including two Bengali.
	Translations	...	19	3	22	...	...	...	...	¶9	31	¶ Including one Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujarati.
Re-publication	Books	4	32	29	61	12	17	31	60	8	133	
	Transactions	3	14	3	17	...	...	...	...	4	24	
	Total	30	144	74	218	26	19	53	98	63	409	
Educational		3	16	9	25	3	...	3	6	5	39	
Non-educational		27	128	65	193	23	19	50	92	58	370	
	Total	30	144	74	218	26	19	53	98	63	409	

PUNJAB.

No. 4303, dated 25th November 1881.

From—W. M. YOUNG, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt., Punjab and its Dependencies,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, No. 2662, dated 23rd instant, containing his report and analysis in the prescribed form of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1880.

No. 2662, dated 23rd November 1881.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I have the honour to submit, in the prescribed form, an analysis of the publications registered in the Punjab, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1880, together with a brief report.

2. The total number of publications registered during the year was 1,037, being an increase since the preceding year of 111. The increase shows itself chiefly under the head of Religion.

3. The number of books of which the copyright was secured by the payment of the prescribed fee was 51 against 37 in the last year. This seems to indicate a growing appreciation of new books, as the authors would not otherwise care to secure their copyright.

4. Classified under the main heads the publications stand thus—

(1)	Books	349
(2)	Pamphlets	417
(3)	Periodicals	266
(4)	Miscellaneous	5
	TOTAL	1,037

Compared with similar entries in last year's report, the increase manifests itself in pamphlets and periodicals. When these publications are distributed among their several heads with reference to language, about 75 per cent. belong to the vernaculars of the province, namely, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, and Pashto; about 12 per cent. come under the head of Oriental classics; 8 per cent. are polyglot, and 5 per cent. English. This seems to be about the usual proportion.

Of the vernacular publications, 465 are in Urdu, 196 in Hindi, 103 in Punjabi, 8 in Pashto, and 5 in Sindhi. Of the Oriental classical works, 53 are Persian, 50 Arabic, and 25 Sanskrit.

5. Of the 1,037 publications, 523 seem to be original, 23 translations, and 491 reprints.

6. I shall briefly notice in the order of the subjects such of the new publications as seem to be of any importance—

(1) *Biography.*—Of the 7 works under this head, 5 are new. The most important of them is the *Ab-i-Hayat* (The Water of life), by Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Professor of Arabic, Lahore College. It describes in an interesting style the lives of all the famous Urdu poets in their chronological order. There is another book which appears to be useful, the *Strion-ke-Jiwan Charitra.* This is a collection of the lives of famous women of India compiled in Hindí by Kashinath of Agra. *Janam Sakhi* (The Life of Baba Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion by Bhai Bálá), a reprint in Hindi; and a work in English, also a reprint, entitled 'From Sepoy to Sabadar' (being the life and adventures of a non-commissioned Native Officer of the Bengal Army), by Colonel Norgate, deserve mention.

(2) *Drama.*—Of the 13 works classed under this head, all written in the vernacular, 10 are reprints; and of the remaining 3 none deserves any special notice, except perhaps a short drama in Hindi named *Sâng-Sarwan-Nath-ká,* of which the story is rather pathetic. Sarwan Náth was so full of filial love for his old blind parents as to carry them on his shoulders to various sacred places of pilgrimage. As he was on one occasion drawing water from a well to quench their thirst, he was shot dead with an arrow discharged by Rája Dasaratha, to the inexpressible grief of the parents.

(3) *Fiction.*—Of the 8 publications under this head, which are all in the vernacular, 2 only are new works. Of these the *Guldasta-i-Hikiyat,* a collection of tales in Urdu taken from various Persian books, is noteworthy.

The reprints include the well-known tales of the *Singhâson Batlisi,* the *Baital Pachchisi,* and the *Gul-i-Bakáwalii, Æsop's Fables, &c.*

(4) *History.*—There are 12 works on this subject, of which 6 are new. Of these the following are noteworthy :—

(1) The fourth volume of the valuable History of India which Munshi Zaká-ul-la, Professor of Oriental Science and Literature in the Muir College at Allahabad, is bringing out in Urdu. This volume treats of the British Administration of India from the time of Lord Canning down to that of Lord Northbrook.

(2) The *Muragga-i-Jahan-numá,* a brief sketch of the lives of the Moghal Emperors of Delhi, with portraits, compiled in Urdu by Bulaqi Das of Delhi.

(3) The *Guldasta-i-Awadh,* a similar history of the Kings of Oudh, by the same compiler.

(4) A portion of the Diary of the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Sing in Persian.

(5) *Language.*—There are 106 publications registered under this head, nearly all of which are Readers and Grammars.

The following table shows their number according to the language to which each belongs :—

Name of the language.	Readers.	Grammars.	Others.	Total.
English	7	1	1	9
Arabic	8	11	...	19
Persian	18	11	1	30
Sanskrit	1	3	...	4
Hindi	6	...	...	6
Urdu	24	3	...	27
Punjabi	9	...	...	9
Pashto	1	...	...	1
Sindhi	...	...	1	1
Total	74	29	3	106

Of these 106 publications, 33 seem to be new, and the others are reprints.

The following appear to be worthy of notice :—

(1) The *Nairang-i-Khayal*, a series of essays taken from English books, and written in Urdu by Maulvi Muhammad Hussain in his usual elegant style.

(2) The *Urdu ki Chauthi Kitáb*, or fourth Urdu book, Indian Vernacular series.

(3) The *Widya Ratnákar*, an advanced Reader in Punjabi, by Lala Bihari Lal.

(4) The *Bodh-udai*, a collection of instructive tales translated from Bengali into Hindi, by Pandit Bhan Dutt.

(5) The *Dulhan Darpan*, a Punjabi translation of the well-known Urdu novel of Maulvi Nazír Ahmad called the *Mirat-ul'urus*, or 'Bride's Mirror,' by Bhai Hazara Singh of Amritsar.

(6) *Law.*—There are 113 publications registered under this head, of which 107 are numbers of the following periodicals: the Punjab Record and Indian Law Reports in English, published at Lahore; the *Ganj-i-Sháigán*, an Urdu journal published at the '*Koh-i-Núr Press*; the *Ganjí-na-i-Qawánin*, edited by the late Pandit Suraj Bhan, Pleader; the *Anwár-ush-Shams*, by Munshi Dhanpat Rai, and the *Aina-i-Ain-i-Hind*, published at Gujranwala. The remaining 6 publications under this head are books and pamphlets including a Digest of Indian Law Reports for 1878-79, by Babu P. C. Chattarji, M.A. and B. L., Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore; an Introduction to Jurisprudence in Urdu, by Babu S. B. Mukarji, M.A., B.L. The *Muntakhab-i-Qawánín* (an abridgment of Civil and Criminal Laws) by

Mufti Daud Shah; and Act XXVIII of 1868 with notes and rulings, compiled in Urdu by Baba Naráyan Singh, pleader.

(7) *Medicine.*—On this subject 78 publications altogether were registered during the year. Of these, 60 belong to periodicals, namely, the *Bahr-i-Hikmat*, edited by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khán Bahadur; the *Hafiz-i-Sihhat*, or 'Guardian of Health,' written jointly by Hafiz Fakhr-ud-din and Ghulam Nabi; the *Mirat-at-Tibabát*, or Mirror of Medical Science, by Dr. Chitan Shah, Khan Bahadur, and Dr. Sahib Ditta Mall; and the *Takmil-ul-Hikmat*, or the compliment to medical knowledge, a new monthly journal of medicine, chemistry, hygienic, &c., by Dr. Amir Shah. Besides these periodicals, there are 18 books on medicine, of which 9 are new works. The following appear to be noteworthy :—

(1) The *Tashrih-i-Insani* (Human Anatomy), by Dr. Muhammad Hussain Khan, of the Lahore Medical School.

(2) The *Jaza-i-Atashak* (Treatment of Syphilis), by Lala Sita Ram, Native Doctor.

(3) The *Risála-i-Amraz-i-Chechak* (on the treatment of Small-Pox), by Pandit Janardhan, a famous Baid at Lahore. Sardar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwaliya, has written a treatise in Persian on the symptoms and treatment of the serious malady known as diabetes.

Of the reprints, 4 belong to the old Hindu system of medicine known by the name of Vaidak, and the same number relate to the method of treatment followed by Hakims in the Punjab.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—There are 122 publications of this class, of which 56 are numbers of periodicals, namely, the *Kalidi-Imtihan-i-Middle School* (Key to the Middle School Examination); the *Risala-i-Delhi Society*; the *Roman-Urdu Journal*; the *Widya Prakashak*, a magazine of religious and social subjects, published by the Aryás of Amritsar, and the *Widya Udai*, published in Sanskrit by Pandit Rikhi Kesh Bhattacharji.

Of the books and pamphlets under this head, 20 only are new works.

The books included in this class are chiefly works on geography, astrology, geomancy, and the interpretation of dreams.

Of the publications in English the 'Journal of the United Service Institution of India,' published at Simla, is the most important, and contains some very useful lectures.

The 'Indian Banker's Manual,' English and Hindi, by Lala Bhagwan Das, a banker of Delhi, is also noteworthy.

Among Vernacular books, the three following Urdu works relating to settlement are worthy of mention :—

(1) *Yaddasht-i-zaruri Umur-i-Bandobast* (a memorandum of the things necessary to be done in revenue settlement), by Pandit Maharaj Kishna; (2) the *Hidayat-i-Tasdiq-i-Bandobast* (or instructions for the verification of settlement) by Major

Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab; (3) the *Qawa'id-i-Tartib-i-naqsha-i-Thak-bast*, or rules for the preparation of boundary maps, by Munshi Chiranjit Lal.

(9) *Philosophy.*—Of the two works under this head, one named the *Mantiq-i-Qiyási*, or Deductive Logic, is a translation into Urdu of Fowler's Deductive Logic, by Lala Madan Gopal, M.A., and 'Aya Ram, B.A., prepared under the auspices of the Punjab University College. The other is a reprint of the 16th chapter of the *Rajnit*, a work on ethics by Chanakya, the prime minister of Chandra Gupta, the famous Raja of Magadh.

(10) *Poetry.*—There are 232 publications under this head, of which 208 are in Urdu, Punjabi, and Hindi, and nearly all the rest in Persian. Of the whole number 47 only are new, the other 185 being reprints. These 232 poetical publications may be sub-divided as follows:—

76	relating to the Hindu and Sikh religions,
60	relating to Muhammadanism,
59	erotic, and
37	miscellaneous.
TOTAL . 232	

Of the new publications, the following may be considered noteworthy:—

(*a*) *Raihat nama*, by Bawa Sumer Singh, an exhortation to the Sikhs to lead a good life.

(*b*) The *Vichor kundli*, by Lala Bihari Lal, in Punjabi, a poetical Reader for schools connected with the 'Sat Sabha' at Lahore.

(*c*) The *Diwan-i-Hamd-i-Ezadi*, an Urdu poem in praise of God, by Mufti Ghulam Sarwar.

(*d*) *Bidwat Bhushan Bichitra Qwa*, selected Sanskrit poems, with notes, by Pandit Ajit Deva.

(*e*) The *Bulban-i-na't*, an Urdu poem in raise of Muhammad, by a Muhammadan lady named Zainab Bíbí.

(*f*) Four numbers of the *Guldasta-i-Sukhan*, containing original Urdu poems recited by different poets at meetings held by the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, from March to June 1880.

(11) *Religion.*—Under this head, which as usual counts the largest number of publications, there are 311 works registered, of which 167 are first editions. These publications distributed among the principal classes stand as shown in the following table:—

Muhammadan religion.	Hindu religion.	Sikh religion.	Christian religion.	Controversial kind.	TOTAL.
127	70	19	82	13	311

This seems to show greater religious activity among the Muhammadans than among the followers of any other religion. From the publications registered during the year, it would appear that the old animosity between the Sunnis and the Shias is dying out, but that two disturbing elements of comparatively recent origin are acting on the Muhammadan community of Upper India. These are the sect of Wahabis, and the free-thinking school generally known by the name of *Nechari* (or followers of natural religion), whose leader is the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.

A great deal of the religious literature of the Muhammadans relates to Muhammad, his birth, his death, the extraordinary light that is said to have beamed from his countenance, his night journey to heaven, his virtues and various traditions about him.

Among the publications on the Hindu religion, works on Vedantism or Hindu pantheism seem to stand out prominently. Books relating to the Sikh religion are chiefly those read by the Sikhs as prayers.

Christian publications are mostly missionary tracts or parts of the Bible in the various dialects of the province. The following religious publications may be mentioned as noteworthy :—

(1) The *Rahnuma-i-Kaundin*, the pantheistic work of Prince Dara Shikoh, son of the Emperor Shah Jahan, a book held in great respect by Hindu Vedantists, published at the *Gyan Press*, Gujranwala.

(2) *Tafsir-i-Yaqub-i-Charkhi*, in Persian, a commentary on the Quran.

(3) The *Kabir Sagar*, by Babu Lekhráj, of Gujranwala, in Urdu, a book on the faith preached by the famous Hindu Saint Kabir.

(4) *Kullyiat-i-Alakhdhari* (in several volumes), embodying the religious and social views of Munshi Kanhaiya Lál, Alakhdhari, the great pantheist of Ludhiana.

(5) *Jog Basisht*, a Hindu translation of the famous Vedantic work of the same name, by Munshi Diwan Chand, of Gujranwala.

(6) The *Tafsir-i-Kitab-i-Amal*, commentary on the Acts of the Apostles in Urdu, by the Reverend R. Clark and the Reverend Maulvi Imad-ud-din, of Amritsar.

(7) The *Taid-un-Nisa*, by Hafiz Muhammad Hussain, a work published in Urdu at Delhi, advocating the rights of Muhammadan women to re-marry when one husband is dead or separated by divorce.

(12) *Science*—(Mathematical and Mechanical).—There are 30 publications under this head, all in the vernacular. Of these, 12 are original and the rest reprints, 27 belonging to Mathematics and 3 to Mechanical Science.

The former consist of works on arithmetic and mensuration with one only relating to geometry, namely, the *Mirat-ul-Ashkal*, or solution of geometrical problems.

Of the three works on mechanical science, one is a translation of Todhunter's Statics in Urdu, by Lala Aya Ram, B.A., another a translation of Munshi Zaka-u-lla of Statics by Snowball. The third is a work

on dynamics in Urdu, by Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji, M.A., Assistant Professor, Lahore College.

(13) *Science*—(Natural).—There are 3 publications only under this head. One is a translation in Urdu of Professor Roscoe's science primer of chemistry, by the translators of the Government Book Depôt; another, named the *Char Unsar*, is a work on chemistry by Munshi Zaka-ul-la. The third is a reprint of an Urdu work on electro-plating, named the *Risala-i-Tanu-i-Talmhi-i-Kahrubai*, by Anwar Ali, of Gujranwala.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Punjab during the calendar year 1880 under Act XXV of 1867.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European language.	Books published in Vernacular language spoken in the Province.	Books published in Oriental classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	Remarks.
	Biography	1	6	...	...	7	
	Drama	...	13	...	...	13	
	Fiction	...	8	...	...	8	
	History	2	9	1	...	12	
	Language	6	49	39	12	106	
	Law	27	86	...	...	113	
	Medicine	...	74	3	1	78	
	Miscellaneous	10	65	18	29	122	
	Philosophy (mental and moral)	...	2	...	...	2	
	Poetry	...	208	12	12	232	
	Religion	1	224	55	31	311	
	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	...	30	...	...	30	
	Science (natural and others)	...	3	...	...	3	
	Total	47	777	128	85	1,037	
	Original works	27	410	39	46	523	
	Translations	...	16	5	3	23	
	Republications (Original)	19	325	83	33	460	
	Republications (Translations)	1	26	1	3	31	
	Total	47	777	128	85	1,037	
	Educational works	6	109	45	32	192	
	Non-educational works	41	668	83	53	845	
	Total	47	777	128	85	1,037	

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., C. S., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—No. 61-7, dated Nagpur, the 8th January 1881.

With reference to Home Department Resolution No. 10-707—718, dated 26th April 1875, I am directed to report that as no books were published in these provinces during the past year 1880, there is necessarily no analysis to submit for that period.

BRITISH BURMA.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—No. 3187-175 N., dated Rangoon, the 10th May 1881.

I am directed to submit, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, the analysis of publications registered during the year 1880, under Act XXV of 1867, in the province of British Burma.

2. There were 96 original works published, as compared with 78 in the year previous. Of re-publications of original works, there were 21, against 13 in 1879. Six translations were published, as against 8 in 1879, and 1 translation was re-published.

3. The publications of the year consisted to a great extent of missionary works on religious subjects in the Burmese and Karen languages; they include also several metrical romances, a form of literature which has been becoming popular of late years. Works of this class were scarcely known 10 years ago; they are not highly thought of by Burmese literati, who consider that they introduce pernicious styles into the language; but they are in great request among the young people, who have taken eagerly to this form of novel-reading.

4. Perhaps the most interesting Burmese work of the year is the Kaweeletkana-deepanee, by Woondouk Oo Cheik, a minister of the second rank in Upper Burma: this book is a commentary on the Kaweeletkana-thatpone, a standard work on spelling; it is considered by the Burmese to display great erudition in matters etymological, and to exhibit an extensive acquaintance with Burmese classical literature.

5. Dr. Cushing's elementary Shan hand-book may be mentioned as a publication likely to be useful.

Analysis of publications registered in the Province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1880.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	1	...	...	
2	Drama	...	20	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	2	...	...	
4	History	2	1	...	...	
5	Language	1	3	...	6	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	1	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	8	2	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	7	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	...	2	...	...	
12	Religious	11	47	1	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	...	4	...	...	
14	Do. (natural and other)	2	2	...	1	
15	Travels and voyages	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	24	92	1	7	
1	Original works	21	68	1	6	
2	Translations	...	6	...	...	
3	Re-publications—					
	(*a*) Original	2	18	...	1	
	(*b*) Translations	1	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	24	92	1	7	
1	Educational works	5	9	...	7	
2	Non-educational works	19	83	1	...	
	TOTAL	24	92	1	7	

MYSORE.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—No. 7398—G 135, dated Bangalore, 7th February 1881.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Home Department No. $\frac{10}{707-716}$, dated 26th April 1875, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit a report and analysis of publications registered in the provinces of Mysore and Coorg during the year 1880, under

the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, prepared by Mr. L. Rice, Director of Public Instruction.

Report on Publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1880.

1. The number of works registered was 43, consisting of 15 books and 28 pamphlets, which shows a considerable advance on the total of last year. The figures in the margin, giving the entries for five years past, yield an annual average of 38.

1875	...	38
1876	...	68
1877	...	32
1878	...	25
1879	...	27

2. An analysis of the publications is attached in the prescribed form. There are 5 in English, 25 in the vernacular languages of the country, 7 in Indian classical languages, and 6 in diglott. Of those in the vernaculars, 22 are in Kannada, 1 in Telugu, and 2 in Hindustani, 1 of the latter being printed in Telugu characters. In the Indian classical languages, all the 7 works are in Sanskrit. The diglotts are 1 in Kannada and English, 3 in Sanskrit and Kannada, and 2 in Arabic and Hindustani.

3. Classified according to subject-matter, the most numerous are religious works, of which there are 11 ; and then works under the heads of language and law, 8 in each. Then follow 5 dramatic works, 4 philosophical, and 3 of fiction. The list closes with 2 poetical, 1 political, and 1 mathematical publication. The columns for biography, history, medicine, natural science, and travels are blank.

4. *Drama.*—One is a Sanskrit work, entitled *Dhananjaya-vijaya-vyáyogah*, by a poet named Kánchana Kavi. It is a *nátaka*, or play illustrating *vyáyoga*, or the branch of dramatic composition treating of fighting, and is one of the principal authorities studied for that subject. The hero is Arjuna, the most popular of the five Pandus, and the story is based on an incident related in the Viráṭa Parva of the Mahábhárata. The work is a small one. This edition has been printed in Kannada characters and published at Mysore, The 4 remaining works are in Kannada, composed in *Yaksha gána* metre, for recitation on the Native stage. The *Chandrávalí Kathe* is a story of the amours of Krishna and Chandrávalí. The *Draupadi Charitre* and *Kíchakavadhe*, printed together, the *Sarangadharana Kathe*, and the *Subhadrá Kalyána*, are all taken from the Mahábhárata.

5. *Fiction.*—The 3 works under this head are in Kannadá. They are the *Nala charitre*, or story of King Nala ; the *Bétála Panchavimsati Kathegaḷu*, or 25 stories related by a bétála, or demon, to Vikramáditya, which have been made popular in English by Captain Burton in his "Vikram and the Vampire ;" and the *Párvatí Koravanji Kathe*, or stories told by Párvatí disguised as a fortune-teller.

6. *Language.*—Of the 4 Sanskrit works, 3 are editions of the *Namalingánúsásana* of Amara Simha, or the dictionary generally called *Amarakosha* : the other work is the first part of a Sanskrit grammar named *Bála Bodhini*, compiled by Periaswami Tirumalachar of Mysore, and printed there in Devanágri characters. The 2 works in Kannada are the text in that language appointed by the Madras University for the matriculation examination of 1881, consisting of selections from

the Mahábhárata, annotated by two different Sástris. Of the two works in diglott, one is the same but with notes in English by an Assistant Master of the Máhárajá's College, Mysore; the other is the most important work registered this year. This is the *Karnáṭaka Bháshá Bhúshana* by *Nága Varmma*, the oldest known grammar of the Kannada language. It is a work of the 11th century A.D., and composed in Sanskrit sútras, after the manner of Pánini, with a *vritti* or gloss in Sanskrit. It has never before been printed. The present edition is quite unworthy of the work, and is a bare print, got up in a hasty and inferior manner. A critical edition has been in press some time for the Educational Department, and may be ready in 1881.

7. *Law.*—Of the 4 works in English entered, 3 are parts of a *Supplement to the Survey Manual*, and consist of rules, orders, &c., relating to the Revenue Survey, compiled by Abbas Bég; the other work, called *Registration Laws*, contains the Registration Act of 1877, and associated rules. Of the 4 Vernacular works, 2 are *Articles of War for Native Troops*, one in Hindustani by Colonel R. S. Wilson, the other, the same in Telugu characters for Hindu sepoys. The two remaining works are both in Kannada: 1 the *Police Rules*, and the other a *Manual* of questions and answers on them and the Codes, for the use of the Mysore Police.

8. *Poetry.*—Under this head there are 2 works, both in Kannada. The first is the *Jimini Bhárata* of Lakshmisa,—one of the most admired poems in the language. The subject is the horse sacrifice, from the Mahábhárata. The work probably belongs to the 13th century, but its date is disputed. The author was a native of Devanur in Banavar taluq. The second work is called *Bhágalú Tadiyuva Pada*, the song of stopping the doorway—a kind of merry custom at weddings, where, after the knot has been tied, the guests block up the doorway by which the newly-married couple must pass, and refuse to let the bridegroom out unless he tells them the bride's name. The song here is taken from the story of Krishna's marriage in the *Bhágavata Purána*.

9. *Politics.*—One work has been placed here. It is in Sanskrit, with Kannada translation, and entitled *Chánikya Tantra Chámatkara*. The subject is statecraft as exemplified in the schemes of Chánikya, the minister who succeeded in placing Chandragupta on the throne of the Nandas.

10. *Philosophy.*—This head has 4 works, in Kannada, containing moral maxims from the Mahábhárata and other sources, namely, *Dharma Niti Virúpa Koha Niti*, and two editions of *Vibhíshana Buddhi*, the latter printed along with the *Govu Kathe*, or story of the cow, described in last year's report.

11. *Religion.*—The two works in Sanskrit are *Akshara-Málika Stotra*, or prayers of the Brahma Samáj alphabetically arranged; and *Navagraha Stotra*, or hymns in worship of the planets from old poets. Of the 3 works in diglott, 2 are in Arabic and Hindustani, different volumes of *Faíz-ul Bári*, a translation of *Tayasir-ul Khári*, a commentary on *Sahih Bakári*, or the sayings of Muhammad; the other is *Vrata Chandrike* in Sanskrit and Kannada, containing the prayers to be used at the festivals of different gods. The rest of the works are 5 in Kannada, namely, *Anubhava Rasáyanan*, a catechism of Advaita doctrines; *Moha-vivekara*

Kálaga and *Pauchi Karana*, both on Vedánta principles, *Dásara Padegalu* and *Haribhakti Sara*, hymns in honour of Vishnu. The last work is in Telugu, *Akshara Málike*, praises of Siva, alphabetically arranged.

12. *Science (Mathematical)*.—One work in English has been entered here, called *Hints for Abkari Officers*. It contains rules and tables for mensuration of casks, the use of hydrometers, testing of opium and ganja, &c., &c., by Mr. J. G. McDonnell, Head Supervisor of the Government Distillery.

13. The distinction of original from other works has been made as in former years.

Analysis of Publications in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1880.

No.	Subject.	In English or other European language.	In the vernaculars spoken in the province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	4	1	...	
3	Fiction	...	3	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	2	4	2	
6	Law	4	4	...	...	
7	Medicine...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	2	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	1	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science)	...	4	...	...	
12	Religion	...	6	2	3	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical) ...	1	...	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5	25	7	6	
1	Original works ...	1	5	1	2	
2	Translations	...	2	...	1	
4	Republications { Original, Translations...	4	11	6	1	
		...	7	...	2	
	Total ...	5	25	7	6	
1	Educational Works ...	...	3	1	1	
2	Non-Educational Works.	5	22	6	5	
	Total ...	5	25	7	6	

L. RICE,

Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg.

ASSAM.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 876, dated Shillong, the 6th July 1881.

I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying tabular statement analysing the publications registered in the province during the year 1880 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867.

2. It appears from the statement that 10 works were registered during the year, against 12 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2 books. Of the 10 books published, 5 are educational and 5 non-educational; 9 of them are original works and 1 a translation. The number of copies of educational works fell from 14,800 in 1879 to 4,500 in 1880; and the number of those of non-educational works issued was 3,050, against 2,250 in 1879.

3. The works published during the year are classified under the following heads:—

I.—Fiction.
II.—Religion.
III.—Poetry.
IV.—Language.
V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—*Fiction* is represented by a work entitled *Rukmini Haran*, an account of the elopement of Rukmini and her subsequent marriage with Krishna.

II.—*Religion.*—Of these, one consists of an Assamese version of the *Srímad Bhágabata* and the other is an original work entitled *Bhránti Guápan Namak Slok*, a collection of aphorisms on the frailties of mankind.

III.—*Poetry.*—Under this head only one book was issued, named *Braja Bandhu Kábya*, on the subject of Krishna and the milkmaids.

IV.—*Language.*—The books published under this head are four, and include primers and works on grammar—one in Sanskrit, one in Bengali, and two in Assamese.

V.—*Miscellaneous.*—Of these, one consists of forms for drawing up different descriptions of documents, such as leases and bonds, &c.; and the other contains a description of the miracles of Krishna in different incarnations.

4. Four of the books are in Assamese, 4 in Bengali, 1 in Sanskrit, and 1 in Sanskrit and Bengali.

5. The expenditure incurred under Section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 in the purchase of books during the year amounted to Rs. 7-10-3, against Rs. 8-12-3 in the preceding year.

6. The fees levied under Section 18 of the Act for the registration of copyright amounted to Rs. 2, against Rs. 6 in the previous year.

7. No necessity arose for any prosecutions under Section 16 of the Act.

Analysis of Publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1880.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English or other European language.	Books published in the Vernacular language spoken in the Province.		Books published in Indian classical language.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
			1879.	1880.	1880.	1880.	
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	1	1	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	6	3	1	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	2	1	...	1	
9	Poetry	...	1	1	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	1	2	...	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical).	...	1	...	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other).	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	12	8	1	1	
1	Original Works	...	11	7	1	1	
2	Translations	...	...	1	...	...	
3	Re-publications. Original	...	1	...	...	...	
	Re-publications. Translations	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	12	8	1	1	
1	Educational Works	...	8	4	1	...	
2	Non-Educational Works	...	4	4	...	1	
	Total	...	12	8	1	1	

L. HARE,
Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam.

HYDERABAD.

From MAJOR G. H. TREVOR, Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, in charge of the Home Department,—No. 362, dated the 17th September 1881.

With reference to your letter No. 303 of the 30th ultimo, calling for the annual report on publications registered during the year 1880 under Act XXV of 1867, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. $\frac{D.}{395}$ of the 8th instant, from the Director of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, containing an analysis of the publications registered during the above period.

2. To the remarks made in that letter, the Resident has nothing to add.

From Rao Bahadur Narayen B. Dandekar, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—No. $\frac{D.}{395}$, dated Akola, the 8th September 1881.

I have the honour to submit an analysis of the publications registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1880 under Act XXV of 1867. The total number of works registered was 10, in languages and on subjects mentioned below :—

No.	Subjects.	Books published in English or other European languages.	Books published in vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	1 Marathi	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	1 do.	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	2 Marathi	...	...	
6	Law	...	4 do....	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science) ...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	1	...	...	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical)	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
16	Total ...	...	9	...	1	
1	Original works ...	...	2	...	1	
2	Translations ...	...	4	...	...	
3	Republications—					
	a.—Original ...	...	3	...	...	
	b.—Translations ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Total ...	...	9	...	1	
1	Educational Works ...	...	2	...	...	
2	Non-Educational Works ...	...	7	...	1	
3	Total ...	...	9	...	1	

Drama. *Bhrantikrit Chamatkar.*—This is a translation in Marathi prose of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. It is written in a popular language, and has been on some occasions acted on the stage with applause.

Fiction. *Krishna Kumari.*—This is a historical romance or versified story of the Princess Krishna Kumari, daughter of King Bhimsing, of Mewar. It is taken from Todd's *Rajasthan*, and translated in Marathi for the Bombay Educational Series of Reading Books, and now versified in popular metres.

Language. These are new editions of the Berar 1st and 2nd Reading Books belonging to the Educational Department. They are printed in Diwanagari and Modi or written characters.

Law. These are the first four numbers of a monthly magazine called *Nayasar*, intended to give for the Marathi readers substance of the decisions given in the Indian Law Reports and rules and circulars of the Resident in judicial and revenue matters.

Miscellaneous. This is a diary after the model of Letts'. It mentions the Acts of the Government of India applicable to Berar, value of stamps prescribed for documents and official papers, and gives some other information usually found in calendars. The days of the months are written in English and Marathi.

Religion. *Sapta Shati.*—The great Marathi poet Moropaut has rendered into Marathi the original Sanskrit work "*Sapta Shati*" of Markandeya, on the incarnation and exploits of the goddess Amba. The Editor has given Moropaut's original verses and added some of his own where he thought the connecting link was lost.

2. Berar is not expected to rise much in authorship, as the neighbouring province of Bombay can supply it with much more than it requires.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 17 H. D.—30-6-82.—500.

Number	SUBJECT.	Bengal.					Assam.			Bombay.					N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.					Punjab.					Burma.					Central Provinces.					Berar.					Madras.				
		Works published in Bengalee.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Assamese.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Gujarati.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Punjabee.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Burmese.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Canarese.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Tamil.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.	Works published in Telugu.	Works published in English.	Works published in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, Hindi, Uriya, Pushtu, Burmese, Chinese, Tibetan, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Singhalese, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Modern Greek	Total.
1	Biography	—	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	2	11	1	—	15	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Drama	1	29	6	3	39	1	3	—	3	122	1	—	127	1	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Fiction	—	29	1	9	39	1	3	—	3	66	1	—	71	1	2	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	History	3	7	—	—	12	4	10	—	14	75	3	1	93	6	14	2	—	22	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Language	11	35	6	15	150	2	24	2	28	217	2	2	251	2	19	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Law	13	9	3	3	36	16	6	2	24	25	10	3	38	9	40	23	13	85	9	40	23	13	85	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Medicine	2	15	1	7	24	2	4	2	8	25	1	3	29	22	60	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Miscellaneous	10	44	—	1	55	57	102	4	163	420	106	120	646	3	11	3	—	17	3	74	1	11	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Poetry	5	70	1	9	85	1	24	12	37	173	29	4	206	24	51	4	10	89	53	45	14	20	132	9	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Politics	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	2	70	—	—	72	1	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Philosophy (including Moral and Mental Science).	1	3	1	—	5	1	10	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	5	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Religion	19	208	44	19	414	4	20	95	119	73	32	291	396	27	127	1	—	155	1	202	85	91	379	71	17	1	—	—	89	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Science (Natural and others).	2	2	1	1	10	4	12	—	16	2	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Travels and Voyages ...	2	3	—	—	5	3	9	14	3	24	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	92	453	68	90	874	91	242	78	411	1,534	49	437	1,992	99	356	39	65	559	97	777	158	68	1,100	94	38	1	2	134	9	23	2	4	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Original Works	64	128	11	26	229	79	227	—	306	371	37	29	437	24	110	10	40	184	47	430	39	46	562	91	29	1	9	130	5	23	1	4	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Translations	1	54	1	1	57	—	60	—	60	1	133	—	134	—	22	—	—	22	—	24	—	—	24	1	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Republications { Originals	27	271	56	63	417	12	15	78	105	1,162	12	408	1,582	75	224	29	25	353	50	323	119	22	514	2	1	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Republications { Translations	1	60	1	1	71	—	20	—	20	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	93	513	69	91	774	91	322	78	491	1,534	183	437	2,154	99	360	39	65	563	97	778	158	68	1,101	94	38	1	2	134	9	23	2	4	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Educational Works ...	21	180	4	7	212	7	60	7	74	137	30	274	441	19	63	1	3	86	9	230	46	30	315	3	23	1	2	29	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Non-Educational Works ...	72	333	65	83	662	84	262	71	419	1,397	153	163	1,713	80	297	38	62	477	88	548	112	38	786	91	15	—	—	105	7	22	1	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	93	513	69	90	874	91	322	78	493	1,534	183	437	2,154	99	360	39	65	563	97	778	158	68	1,101	94	38	1	2	134	9	23	2	4	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Superintendent of Government Printing, India—No. 97 D.—17-7-91.—400.

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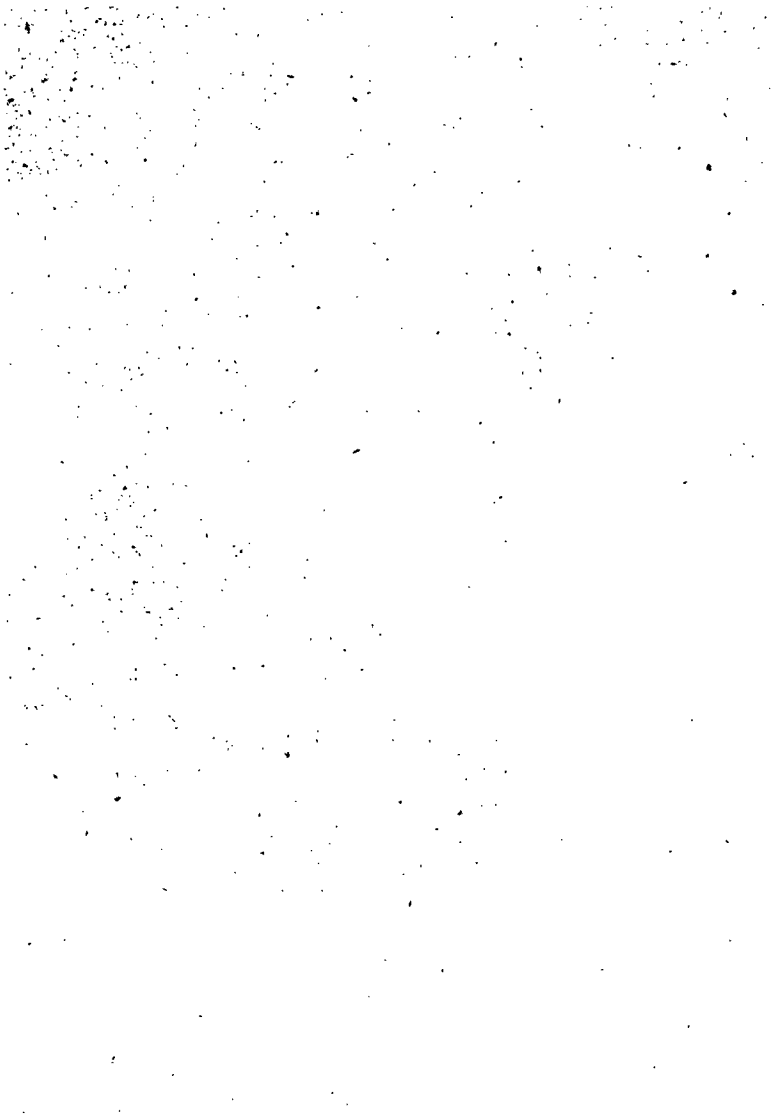

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